

**Federal Bureau of Investigation**  
**United States Department of Justice**

Chicago, Illinois  
September 12, 1942

Director  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Washington, D. C.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Re: WILLIAM BERNARD WERNECKE  
SELECTIVE SERVICE

Mr. Tolson.....
Mr. E. A. Tamm.....
Mr. Clegg.....
Mr. Glavin.....
Mr. Ladd.....
Mr. Nichols.....
Mr. Rosen.....
Mr. Tracy.....
Mr. Carson.....
Mr. Coffey.....
Mr. Egan.....
Mr. Kramer.....
Mr. McGuire.....
Mr. Quinn Tamm.....
Mr. Nease.....
Miss Gandy.....
Files.....

Dear Sir:

In connection with the above captioned case Confidential informant [ ] advised that on August 12, 1942 at 5:30 P.M. RICHTER called a doctor and told him that class would start again at 10:30 in the morning and school was over at 4:30. The doctor asked if it was O.K. and RICHTER said "Yes but we aren't supposed to talk about it." RICHTER told the doctor that he would need some advice and that there was a whole flock of photographers there and that there was no use in antagonizing them. RICHTER then told the doctor that only good could come from this, the truth won't hurt even if they seem to be poverty stricken for the moment.

b7D

RICHTER further advised the doctor that he met the reporter from the Sun and thanked him and said he knew that it was pretty hard for a reporter to get a straight story.

On August 15, 1942 at 2:30 P.M. according to informant [ ] a woman called RICHTER and told him that it was in the station. The woman did not want to tell him the exact location because she was afraid that he would be trailed there. She finally told him that it was in a bus station on Randolph near Wabash and that she would meet him there at 5:00 o'clock.

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Confidential Informant [ ] further advised that on August 16 at 3:00 P.M. RICHTER called a man and told him that he was making up a list of persons and that he felt that a good part of this was unconstitutional because breaking up a church organization is certainly not compatible with the Constitution.

b7D

On August 17, 1942 at 11:00 A.M. according to the informant, Mr. CRADER (?) called RICHTER and asked him what kind of a situation he was in and RICHTER said "I'm legally perfect and correct and physically better than I was before." RICHTER told him about the boy he hired and

then suspended him and of his visit to the Dies Committee and they asked him how long he had been connected with PELLEY. RICHTER said "I said I didn't know him and they said their Chicago man boasts that EDWIN PAUL so and so, is his chief support and I told them that it wasn't many. I asked them where he lived and they said at 8500 and something South something and I told them I live on the near north side.

I walked over to the FBI office a day or so later and had this put on record and I gave them my very last name. RICHTER further advised that a representative of one of the groups visited REVEREND FRED BROWN in his home and this man, who is supposed to represent the dignity of our fine institutions with headquarters in the East said "What is this damn organization." RICHTER said that this revealed an anti-Christian, persecution.

RICHTER said "I have been taken for a ride many years ago, beaten up by gangsters who wanted to force me to sign over and doublecross my constituents. Newspapers in Detroit and Chicago blasted me. Any man who tries to stand for a thing that is decent has to take it."

At 5:30 P.M. on this same date RICHTER called a man and told him that he worked late the night before typing a list of thirty eight gentlemen covering the period from 1914 to the present date and mailed it in order that it would be delivered the first thing in the morning. RICHTER said that the communication was headed for the President of the United States and as long as there is plenty of evidence that he has been one of his loyal supporters he intended to send him a wire. The man told RICHTER that he didn't think it was necessary.

Confidential Informant further advised that on August 19, 1942 at 1:42 P.M., RICHTER called a man and told him that some government men came for more information and that he gave them his Social Security number and where he expected to go to work.

Confidential Informant [ ] further advised that on August 29, 1942 at 1:45 P.M. SARAH called RICHTER and they discussed RICHTER's clothing. RICHTER told her that he wanted to get his report to the government over with as soon as possible. RICHTER said "I've simply got to trust my memory and there is a lot of data that I loaned to the department." b7D

RICHTER further advised that they should have another set of government bulletins coming in pretty soon. He also stated that he had talked with ROADY and had asked him to keep his eyes open for an inexpensive store.

At 2:10 P.M. on this same date RICHTER called CARL and told him that he was preparing a voluntary statement to the government and that he needed three references who had known him over ten years. RICHTER asked if he could put his name on the list as a reference and the man told him that it would be allright. RICHTER then told the man that he was working in a manufacturing company that is working on quartermaster work.

Confidential Informant [ ] further advised that on August 30, 1942 at 2:30 P.M., RICHTER called WILLIAM O. FREEMAN and they discussed RICHTER's employment and Mr. FREEMAN being a character reference for RICHTER. b7D FREEMAN told RICHTER that he was a little surprised about the publicity given RICHTER and particularly on the part that he was an ordained minister of the Episcopal Church and a few of those in connection with the church organization. RICHTER said "When the whole truth is known it will work out that way and everything is established in right and propriety."

FREEMAN said that the only thing he thought about was being connected with another religious organization. RICHTER advised FREEMAN that he will make that point clear to him because there is no conflict. RICHTER said he would write him a letter.

✓ Confidential Informant [ ] advised that on August 18, 1942 a man called RICHTER and RICHTER told him that he wanted a few lawyers and that he wanted to count on the man if he was interested. RICHTER told him that HARRY BROWN was doing a good job but that he was getting up in years. The two men then talked about RICHTER having sent a report to the man concerning an individual trying to scandalize Governor HENRY HORNER. The woman's name is DORIS HUTCHINSON. RICHTER said "Since that time she has tried to throw her harpoons into some prominent church men of another group. b7D

The man then told RICHTER that she was on parole from Kankakee. RICHTER and the man then talked about an annual board meeting that was held in the man's office with LOUIS TOWNSEND and WALTER HOYT, which meeting was held at the LaSalle in 1934.

At 3:10 P.M. on this same date a woman called RICHTER and he said that he would meet her at the library on LaSalle Street within the next five minutes. The woman asked RICHTER to bring a bag or wrapping paper because she had a uniform wrapped up in a newspaper.

Confidential Informant [ ] further advised that on August 26, 1942 at 5:15 P.M. RICHTER called E. M. NICHOLS and told him that Mr. HOPKINS, personnel manager of the National Road Joint Manufacturing Company had asked him to stop in and see him to explain a little matter. RICHTER made an appointment for 9:00 o'clock the next day.


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Mr. NICHOLS office is in room 1449 in the Civic Opera Building.

On August 27, 1942 Confidential Informant advised that RICHTER called the telephone company and told them to discontinue his phone.

The Bureau is advised that the above information covers a period from August 12, 1942 through August 27, 1942.

Very truly yours,

  
A. H. JOHNSON  
Special Agent in Charge

PVR/lvr  
25-5976



Federal Bureau of Investigation  
United States Department of Justice

Chicago, Illinois  
September 17, 1942

CONFIDENTIAL

Director  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Washington, D. C.

Re: WILLIAM BERNARD WERNECKE  
SELECTIVE SERVICE

Mr. Tolson.....
Mr. E. A. Tamm.....
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Mr. Quinn Tamm.....
Mr. Nease.....
Miss Gandy.....
Files.....

Dear Sir:

In connection with the above-captioned case, Confidential Informant ☐ advised that on September 11, 1942, at 9:40 A.M. a woman called Mrs. WERNECKE and MRS. WERNECKE told her that she had been very busy and had been out until 4:00 A.M. seeing some people. MRS. WERNECKE told the lady that they had been doing everything they could. The woman said to say "hello" to BILL for her. At 11:20 on this same date, JOHN called MRS. WERNECKE and she said that they had to see LARRY. MRS. WERNECKE said that a man was there that morning who was a friend of BILL's and that they were going to get busy. JOHN stated that he would call her again. At 11:25 A.M., according to Informant, BILL called the local draft board at Libertyville, Illinois, and told them that he had been to the FBI; and that he was unable to concentrate at the present time. BILL was going to a psychiatrist that afternoon and said that he couldn't read his questionnaire; and that he didn't want to fill it out in his present condition. He told the draft board that he was unable to write very good. BILL asked for an extension of time, and they told him that it would be extended to September 14, 1942. BILL also asked the girl to make a note of the call and she said that she would put it in the file. b7D

Confidential Informant ☐ further advised that on September 11, 1942, at 11:35 A.M. MRS. WERNECKE called DR. DOUTCH (?). MRS. WERNECKE said that she called DR. NEWMAN and couldn't get him; and that they had recommended DR. DOUTCH to her. She said "I am Jewish and I want to know if Dr. DOUTCH is Jewish because I wouldn't want anything but a Jewish doctor". The girl told MRS. WERNECKE that the doctor was not Jewish. At 11:40 A.M. on this same date BILL called LARRY JACOBS regarding the postponement of their conference. BILL said that he was feeling pretty good but was not able to concentrate. BILL then told JACOBS about the hired man at the farm; and that the hired man had read the newspaper and ran over the hill to the neighbor and had called in town and had a truck come out and take his furniture. BILL said that he hasn't been on the farm since, and he had to have the neighbors come over and take care of things. LARRY said that JONES must have been scared b7D



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Director

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and BILL told him that he took one look at the paper and that was enough. BILL told JACOBS that he had to go out every night to the farm and take care of things, but that he had a man start to work Sunday. BILL made arrangements for a conference the first part of the week. BILL told JACOBS that his mother had called a doctor and he had recommended a psychiatrist and he is going to have a talk with him in order to quiet his mind so he can concentrate.

Confidential Informant [ ] further advised that on September 12, 1942, at 7:50 A.M. MRS. WERNECKE called MRS. DONATH. MRS. WERNECKE said that the night before a woman had come into the store with a \$10.00 bill, and she gave her the change out of her own money, and that Mrs. DONATH now owes her \$8.00. BILL then talked to MRS. DONATH and told her that he would see her in about thirty minutes because he had something to tell her that he didn't want his mother to hear. MRS. WERNECKE then said that if JOHN called to tell him that she would call him at the club that night. b7D

Confidential Informant [ ] also advised that on September 13, 1942, at 8:50 A.M. MRS. WERNECKE called MRS. DONATH and told her that they would pick her up about 10:00 A.M. b7D

The above information covers a period from September 11, 1942, through September 13, 1942.

Confidential Informant [ ] advised that on September 4, 1942, MRS. DONATH called MR. SLICKERS, and she was advised that he was on a vacation and would be back Tuesday on the same date. MRS. DONATH called MRS. WERNECKE and told her that JOHN had called. This woman said that she just got a letter from QUINN; and that he was in New York; and that there were about ten thousand of them sleeping on one pier. MATTIE said when she wrote to QUINN to say "hello" for her. b7D

On September 5, 1942, according to Confidential Informant [ ] at 8:00 P.M. a man called OTTO DONATH and they discussed some accounting work that MR. DONATH was doing for this man. On this same date at 9:12 P.M. JOHN called MRS. DONATH concerning MRS. WERNECKE, and MRS. DONATH told him that she had called from Huntley, Illinois and said she would not be back for a while, but that the man treated her real nice and not to worry. MRS. DONATH told JOHN that she was going to stay with MRS. WERNECKE that night. At 10:50 P.M. on this same date MRS. WERNECKE called MRS. DONATH and asked about JOHN. MRS. DONATH said that he would call her that night or early the next morning; and that she was coming over on the street car. b7D

Confidential Informant [ ] further advised that on Sept. 6, 1942, at 5:50 P.M. a man called MR. DONATH and told him that he could tell him where BILL WERNECKE was located and that he would tell him for \$15.00 or \$20.00 for his trouble. b7D

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MR. DONATH said that he would like to tell BILL's mother where he was, but he couldn't understand paying \$15.00 or \$20.00. The man then told MR. DONATH to forget it.

On September 8, 1942, at 9:00 A.M. MRS. DONATH called MR. JACOBS; a woman advised her that he had gone downtown to court and MRS. DONATH said that it was MRS. WERNECKE calling. At 10:20 A.M. on this same date JOHN called MRS. WERNECKE and said that LARRY was going to handle it. MRS. WERNECKE said that LARRY was at her house until 3:00 A.M. that morning; and that he didn't need any help. JOHN then asked about TED and MRS. WERNECKE said that she gave it to LARRY and it would hurt his feelings if she hadn't. JOHN told MRS. WERNECKE that he had seen STEVE and she said they didn't need him now. At 12:20 P.M. on September 8, 1942, according to the Informant, LARRY called Mrs. WERNECKE and told her that the arraignment was over; and that BILL's bond was set at \$5,000 cash or \$10,000 clear property. JOHN was at LARRY's office and suggested that MRS. WERNECKE come down. MRS. WERNECKE said that she would be right over. At 2:25 P.M. on this same date MRS. WERNECKE called MRS. DONATH and said that everything was all right; and that she would have his bond fixed up in a couple of days and not to worry. At 5 P.M. on this same date Mrs. DONATH called Randolph 2150 and asked for MR. ROBE or MR. DUNNE, but neither was in. At 5:15 P.M. MR. DUNNE called MRS. DONATH and said that two men and two women had brought TRUDY home and she wanted to know if they were FBI people. MR. DUNNE said that he would check and call MRS. DONATH, but he was sure that they were not FBI Agents.

On September 9, 1942, at 5:10 P.M., according to Confidential Informant  EMILY called MRS. DONATH and told her that she had bought a house in her neighborhood. MRS. DONATH asked the number of the house but told her not to tell her the street. EMILY asked how her friend KOFFMAN(?) was getting along. MRS. DONATH said that she just destroyed his picture today because of everything that had happened. EMILY said that she wanted to ask them a lot of questions and MRS. DONATH said for her not to ask them over the phone. At 5:55 P.M. on this same date, MRS. WERNECKE called EMILY at Sunnyside 2907. EMILY was not home and MRS. WERNECKE left a message.

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On September 10, 1942, at 2:35 P.M. according to the Informant MRS. WERNECKE called Lincoln 4844 and talked to Dr. CROWL (?). MRS. WERNECKE asked for the name of a good psychiatrist, and she was told that DR. NEWMAN of Northwestern was very good. MRS. WERNECKE said that she wanted to get someone for her son and that she would rather get another kind of doctor if he could think of someone. DR. CROWL said that he would think about it and would let her know. At 2:53 P.M. on the same date MRS. WERNECKE called Lakeview 4850 and asked for DR. McDANIEL. He was not in and she was told that he would not be in until about 3:30 P.M. At 2:57 P.M. MRS. WERNECKE called Dr. AVERY and the girl advised her that he was leaving on a vacation soon; and that he was all booked up until he left. She told MRS. WERNECKE that she could make an appointment

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in two weeks, and MRS. WERNECKE said that would be too long. At 3:20 P.M. on September 10, 1942, BILL WERNECKE called Barrington, Illinois, Driscolls Employment Agency, and told them that he wanted a hired man and his wife for his farm. He left the name of WILLIAM WERNER, 629 Webster. At 3:35 P.M. MISS WARD called MRS. WERNECKE who asked her if she knew a good psychiatrist. She told her that DR. URCE, a Bohemian who was head of the Cook County Psychiatrists, was good. MRS. WARD said that she would find out how to see him and call MRS. WERNECKE.

Confidential Informant ☐ further advised that at 7:24 P.M. on September 10, 1942, MRS. DONATH talked to GERTRUDE and they discussed MR. JONES, the hired man, leaving the WERNECKE farm. MRS. DONATH then discussed her trip to Waukesha, Wisconsin. GERTRUDE said, "I don't know that they know anything about Waukesha; they did not even mention Waukesha and they don't know how to spell it." BILL and TRUDY then discussed the situation at the farm and the fact that MR. JONES had left. b7D

Confidential Informant ☐ further advised that on September 11, 1942, at 11:20 A.M. BILL WERNECKE called MRS. DONATH and told her that he would be over. He asked about TRUDY and his mother and that he would see her in a few minutes. At 4:40 P.M. this same day MRS. DONATH called Randolph 7248 and talked to OTTO. He told her that he would have to work late that night. At 10:40 P.M. on September 11, 1942, according to the Informant, MRS. DONATH who was at the farm with BILL called for MRS. WERNECKE. Mrs. DONATH said the horse was dead and the car was stuck. b7D

Confidential Informant ☐ advised that on September 12, 1942, at 12:10 P.M. BILL called MRS. DONATH and told her that he was out at the farm and was burying the horse. MRS. DONATH asked who went out with him, and he told her that his mother and MR. MISAVICE (?) were with him. b7D

On September 13, 1942, Confidential Informant ☐ advised that at 10:00 A.M. on this date BILL called Palatine 103M and talked to MR. ALLEN, stating that MR. WERNER was calling. BILL said that he would be out in about forty-five minutes and pick him up. On this same date at 10:10 A.M. JOHN called and talked to MR. DONATH. MR. DONATH said that they were all gone and they then discussed the horse dying. b7D

On September 14, 1942, according to the Informant, MRS. DONATH called the Presbyterian Hospital at 2:30 P.M. and asked the room number of MAX HOFFMAN. The room was #428; however, MR. HOFFMAN could not be reached. Again at 2:45, MRS. DONATH called the Presbyterian Hospital and inquired about the condition of MAX HOFFMAN. She was advised that he was all right but that it could not be determined when he would be dismissed.

On September 15, 1942, BILL talked to LARRY, and LARRY told him that GLENN represented LEONARD for years; and that the other day, their trust sent

Director


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over a claim against BILL for damages at Lake Forest for failure to turn over the property to him. LARRY asked if he was going to resist his claim and BILL said "yes". BILL said that he was going to see the doctor that night and the doctor would come in and see LARRY the next day. LARRY said that they will have a talk and lay out the indictments and then lay their plans for the defense of the thing. LARRY thinks that the only indictment against BILL will be draft evasion, and BILL said that he hopes so. BILL asked if the indictments will be returned before the 22nd. LARRY told him that he thought they would but they wouldn't tell him because that is the way they operate. BILL said not to say too much and LARRY told him to call him late in the afternoon on the next day.

The above information as furnished by Confidential Informant ☐ covers a period from September 4, 1942, through September 15, 1942.

b7D

Very truly yours,

  
A. H. JOHNSON  
Special Agent in Charge

PVR/OP  
25-5976

# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **CHICAGO, ILLINOIS**

FILE NO. **25-5976**

REPORT MADE AT <b>CHICAGO, ILLINOIS</b>	DATE WHEN MADE <b>9/12/42</b>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE <b>8/29, 31-9/1 to 10, 1942</b>	REPORT MADE BY <b>EARL HIRSH</b> <div style="text-align: right;"><b>EH:EFD</b></div>
TITLE <b>WILLIAM BERNARD WERNECKE, with aliases.</b>			CHARACTER OF CASE <b>SELECTIVE SERVICE</b>

**SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:** FREDERICK M. POKORNY, Associate of WERNECKE, in signed statement advises he has known Subject since 1938, having met him at Newton Jenkin's Organization. Claims Subject anti-Communist and anti-Semitic. States Subject a member of the Bund and literature printed by WERNECKE distributed through RAYMOND JOSEPH HEALEY. Claims WERNECKE received literature from Father COUGHLIN, ELIZABETH DILLING, WILLIAM D. PELLEY and GEORGE DEATHERAGE. WERNECKE in November 1941 stated present conflict was Jewish one and he would claim Conscientious Objection to avoid service in armed forces. POKORNY endeavoring to locate literature distributed by WERNECKE subsequent to U. S. entry into war. Other persons interviewed for information regarding Allied Christian Management Army and their statements set out in report. EDWIN PAUL RICHTER interviewed, Chicago Office, and admitted use of several pen names, but denied that ROBERT WOOD and EARL PAUL RIDGEWAY are fictitious; admitted Christian Ministry College in embryo state, yet contends it functions. Authorized warrant issued by U. S. Commissioner 9/5/42, charging Subject with violation Section 311, Title 50, U.S. Code. WERNECKE apprehended by Bureau Agents same date. House and farm of Subject searched and pertinent material set forth. WERNECKE brought to Chicago Field Office, states he is ordained minister as of 4/27/41 at formal ceremony performed by Clergymen of RICHTER'S church. Claims to have studied at Christian Ministry College since 1939; denies making personal contributions to A.C.M.A. States he will not fight for United States

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APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>[Signature]</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
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nor will he work in a defense plant, will only "raise crops" to assist in war effort. Due to closing of U. S. Commissioner's office on afternoon of 9/5/42, Subject placed in Chicago Police Department jail and brought before U. S. Commissioner on 9/8/42, where he pleaded not guilty; released on \$5,000 bond; hearing set for 9/22/42 at 11:00 A.M.

P.

REFERENCES: Report of Special Agent EARL HIRSH, dated August 1, 1942, at Chicago, Illinois.  
Teletype to Grand Rapids dated September 1, 1942.  
Teletype from Grand Rapids dated September 2, 1942  
Letter from Grand Rapids dated September 2, 1942  
Teletype to Springfield dated September 3, 1942.  
Two teletypes to Bureau dated September 3, 1942.  
Teletype to Bureau dated September 4, 1942.  
Two teletypes to Bureau dated September 5, 1942.  
Two teletypes to Bureau dated September 6, 1942.  
Teletype to Bureau dated September 7, 1942.  
Teletype to Bureau dated September 8, 1942.

DETAILS: AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

I first met WILLIAM B. WERNCKE in 1938 at a meeting of NEWTON J. JAKINS' organization, Community Builders of America, as I recall that is the correct title. WERNCKE attended several meetings of that organization and from my talks with him, I gathered that he felt the same way as I did in regard to the Communists and Jewish situation in this country. Consequently, I began to see more of him. He has purchased from me PHILLY literature, most of which was anti-Semitic and I have purchased the same type of literature from him. WERNCKE has told me that he was a member of the German American Bund and that in that organization he held the position of Librarian; that he sold books for that organization. WERNCKE had some literature printed on his own accord. I do not recall the name of the man who printed the literature but it was the same man who printed RAYMOND HALL'S magazine, "The Key". WERNCKE had in his possession literature and correspondence which he showed to me which had been received from FATHER COUGHLIN, MRS. WILLIAM B. DILLING, WILLIAM B. DILLING, and GEORGE BETHREMAN. I have seen material which WERNCKE extracted from envelopes bearing the return address of the abovenamed people and WERNCKE has told me that he received this literature from the abovenamed persons.

WERNCKE distributed this material to his friends and acquaintances.

WILLIAM WERNCKE has on several occasions made the statement to me that he wished that Hitler would come over to this country and take care of the Jews.

WILLIAM WERNCKE has on many occasions, and as late as November 1941, told me that this present conflict was a Jewish war; that it was being fought to protect the interests of the International Jewish bankers and that he would not fight in such a war. He said that, therefore, he would claim that he was a conscientious objector to avoid service in the armed forces of the United States.

I have visited WERNCKE'S farm on many occasions extending over a period from the summer of 1939 to November 1941. While there I have seen a collection of guns owned by WERNCKE, consisting of about five or six rifles and shotguns and three pistols, a .38 revolver, a .45 Automatic pistol, and a German Luger pistol. WERNCKE was in the habit of carrying the Luger with him in the glove compartment of his automobile. According to his story, he was in fear of attack by Communists.

Among the persons who more or less in attendance regularly at the farm were ROBERT SCHARF, RICHARD SPARK, GEORGE W. H. HALL, RAYMOND JOSEPH PATRICK, H. A. Y, and DOUGLAS A. CAMPBELL.



FREDERICK MARIO POKORNY has been a friend of subject WILLIAM B. WERNICK for four years; has distributed anti-Semitic literature in 1940; and was sentenced to six months in the Cook County Jail in connection with the breaking of a plate glass window in the Goldblatt Department Store, Chicago, Illinois. Mr. POKORNY was located at the residence of his employer, 205 East Lake Shore Drive, and voluntarily came to the Chicago Field Division and gave the following signed statement:

Chicago, Illinois  
August 31, 1942

My name is FREDERICK MARIO POKORNY. I make this following statement to Special Agents FRANK L. LUCH and JOSEPH L. TILLEY, Jr. whom I know to be Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. No threats or promises have been made to me to induce me to make this statement.

I was born on February 24, 1903 in Muzzuschlag, Austria. I entered the United States at the port of New York on February 22, 1932, having crossed on the SS. America. I came directly to the city of Chicago to the home of a friend of mine, one KARL WITTE. I applied for my first citizenship papers during the first week in March of 1933 and I received my final certificate of naturalization #2828669 on the fourth day of October, 1938 in the District Court of the United States, the Northern District of Illinois at Chicago, Illinois.

I married LAURA MICHARD on April 24, 1926 and was divorced from her in January 1935. On January 27, 1936, I married FRANCES KOLACER and I'm presently separated from her. At the present time I am employed as houseman and chauffeur for Mr. RICHARD L. WITZLER at 205 E. Lake Shore Drive.

When I came to this country I obtained a position as busboy and since that time have worked my way up in that line of work until I held a position as dining room captain in the Sherman Hotel from May 27, 1938 to November 26, 1938.

In 1930 I was mistreated by a Jewish employer; as a result of this and other factors, in 1937 I wrote to WILLIAM DUDLEY PULLIN in North Carolina and obtained from him certain literature. This literature I distributed to the people whom I knew felt the way I did, anti-Communist and against a certain element in the Jewish race. I was discharged from my position at the Sherman Hotel November 26, 1938 because of the distribution of this literature. Shortly after that, feeling that I was persecuted and mistreated by members of the Jewish race, I joined the Silver Legion of America, headed by WILLIAM DUDLEY PULLIN, which organization has been referred to as the Silver Shirts. As I recall there were no dues to this organization but we bought each month the current issue of the magazine of the organization, the "Liberation" magazine. This magazine cost ten cents per copy. At about the same time I began to attend meetings of the "Anton Jenkins" organization and I also helped him in his campaign for United States Senator. I have on many occasions visited the Haus Vaterland. I have gone there for the purpose of having a good time, have attended their dances, and drank beer in their tavern. I have never attended any meeting of the German American Bund or any other German societies.

I first met WILLIAM B. WERNICKE in 1938 at a meeting of NEWTON J. JENKINS' organization, Community Builders of America, as I recall that is the correct title. WERNICKE attended several meetings of that organization and from my talks with him, I gathered that he felt the same way as I did in regard to the Communists and Jewish situation in this country. Consequently, I began to see more of him. He has purchased from me PHILLY literature, most of which was anti-semitic and I have purchased the same type of literature from him. WERNICKE has told me that he was a member of the German American Bund and that in that organization he held the position of Librarian; that he sold books for that organization. WERNICKE had some literature printed on his own accord. I do not recall the name of the man who printed the literature but it was the same man who printed RAYMOND HALLAM'S magazine, "The Key". WERNICKE had in his possession literature and correspondence which he showed to me which had been received from HENRY COUGHLIN, Wm. WILLIAM PILLING, WILLIAM L. WALKER, and GEORGE BETHUNE. I have seen material which WERNICKE extracted from envelopes bearing the return address of the abovenamed people and WERNICKE has told me that he received this literature from the abovenamed persons.

WERNICKE distributed this material to his friends and acquaintances.

WILLIAM WERNICKE has on several occasions made the statement to me that he wished that Hitler would come over to this country and take care of the Jews.

WILLIAM WERNICKE has on many occasions, and as late as November 1941, told me that this present conflict was a Jewish war; that it was being fought to protect the interests of the International Jewish bankers and that he would not fight in such a war. He said that, therefore, he would claim that he was a conscientious objector to avoid service in the armed forces of the United States.

I have visited WERNICKE'S farm on many occasions extending over a period from the summer of 1939 to November 1941. While there I have seen a collection of guns owned by WERNICKE, consisting of about five or six rifles and shotguns and three pistols, a .38 revolver, a .45 Automatic pistol, and a German Luger pistol. WERNICKE was in the habit of carrying the Luger with him in the glove compartment of his automobile. According to his story, he was in fear of attack by Communists.

Among the persons who more or less in attendance regularly at the farm were BENJAMIN SCHAFER, RICHARD STARR, WALTER WIRTH, RAYMOND JOSEPH PATRICK HALEY, and DOUGLAS W. CAMPBELL.

I have seen these men and taken part with them in an habitual gesture and exclamation "Heil Hitler" in connection with the German raised arm salute. WERNICKE has taken part in this greeting ceremony on many occasions. I have never seen any drilling on the farm. However, WERNICKE has told me on at least two occasions that he, ROBERT SCHMIDT, and several others were going down to practice with their rifles and that they would go through a military marching drill enroute. WERNICKE would refer to us as his squadron, by that I mean that when we would go out horseback riding, WERNICKE would refer to the group riding with him as his squadron.

I have never seen a swastika flag in WERNICKE'S home. However, I have seen several flags rolled up and lying in the attic. I was not able to tell what type of flags were there. There were about four flags, all told; Only one of which was an American flag. The rest, I was not able to identify although I am sure they were not American flags.

WERNICKE also maintained at his farm a supply of dynamite and dynamite caps which I have known him to use on one occasion to dynamite a hole in the ground in which to bury one of his horses.

In the fall of 1941 WILLIAM WERNICKE, accompanied by a man named WILSON, took a hunting trip to Montana. BILL brought back a picture of a deer which he said that he had killed.

On two occasion that I recall, WERNICKE has told me that he killed one of the bulls on his farm. He told me that he had shot each one of them and had a neighboring farmer, Mr. LISAVICH, bury the remains of the animal.

In all the time I have known WILLIAM WERNICKE, I have never known him to attend any church except at the time when ANNA MARSHALL was buried. In view of the fact that I was a very close associate of WILLIAM WERNICKE, I believe that I would have known had he ever attended any church services. I have not seen WILLIAM WERNICKE since November of 1941.

I met ARTHUR STAMPT on the WERNICKE farm on several occasions but I have not seen him since before he left to return to Germany in 1941.

I have read the above and foregoing statement carefully. I know the meaning of all of its contents. It is true and correct in every detail. No threats or promises have been made to me to induce me to sign this statement and I know it can be used in Court.

Signed: \_\_\_\_\_

FREDERICK CALVO JR. JR.

WITNESSES:

FRANK F. MEECH

Special Agent, FBI.

JOSEPH E. TIERNEY, JR.

Special Agent, FBI.

File 25-5976

Inasmuch as his name appears on several of RICHTER'S attendance lists, Mr. WALTER B. HINTZE was interviewed by Special Agents D. F. MC MAHON and H. E. HEYSTEK on August 27, 1942. He stated that he attended parochial school with PAUL RICHTER and stated that RICHTER'S father was his godfather. He ran into RICHTER again about six years ago at which time, RICHTER was interested in a Builders of Business organization, was conducting classes in salesmanship, and was also promoting the Washington Bodyguards organization and the American Rangers organization. The last named organizations were represented by RICHTER as having been organized for the purpose of breaking up gang organizations and groups of crooked politicians.

About five years ago RICHTER was said to have attended a meeting held by ART KARSTENS of Wheaton, Illinois at the suggestion of EDGAR O. EAKIN, appeared in uniform, and advocated the use of force and violence to break up certain political groups. At that time he advocated the formation of a military type group which would approach a ward politician who was persecuting an individual and first threaten him, and later beat him if he proved recalcitrant. RICHTER was also advocating a cooperative movement at that time.

Mr. HINTZE next came in contact with RICHTER about two years ago at which time RICHTER was promoting a number of organizations and was holding meetings, generally at noon-day luncheons in the Central Y. M. C. A. and occasionally in his office in the Reaper Building. A number of these meetings were called American Ranger meetings, but were the same as all others scheduled and were usually attended by three or four people. Mr. HINTZE is interested in cooperative movements, but is of the opinion that RICHTER does not have sufficient background or capacity to develop one. He was never able to learn from RICHTER the reasons for the religious A. C. M. A. groups or the other associations, and he could not understand the aims or purposes of the Rangers aside from those listed above.

Mr. HINTZE attended several meetings, mostly informal luncheons, partly to satisfy his curiosity as to RICHTER'S purposes, partly because of his boyhood association, and partly because they were frequently attended by a representative group of business men, and he enjoyed discussing with them current world problems. No contributions were solicited at these meetings, although a plate was passed sometimes for the postage fund. Mr. HINTZE never paid dues to any of these organizations, although requested to do so by RICHTER. However, on one occasion he did give RICHTER one dollar which he considered as charity.

Mr. RICHTER approached Mr. HINTZE on numerous occasions asking him to become an officer and requesting him to solicit funds for his organization, but Mr. HINTZE refused saying that he did not want to be connected with such organizations in any way until he was convinced that they were on the "up and up". He never attended the church meetings and did not know of the existence of a Christian Ministry College, although RICHTER had mentioned a college "in formation". He was sure that this, like the rest of RICHTER'S organizations, existed only on paper. To his knowledge RICHTER had never been ordained a minister and the only ordination of which he had heard was that of Reverend BRUHN of Wheaton who was installed as pastor in some sort of ordination ceremony but broke with RICHTER shortly thereafter. It was Mr. HINTZE'S understanding that some of RICHTER'S meetings were held in conjunction with those of the "Keep America Out of War" and "America First" groups, at which times he would attempt to interest the members in his organizations.

Mr. HINTZE is a responsible business man, presently employed as office manager of the A. B. C. Freight Forwarding Company. He stated that he had denied RICHTER the permission to use his name in connection with any of his organizations. At one time Mr. RICHTER had produced a letter from Ex-President HERBERT HOOVER apparently endorsing RICHTER and his organizations. This tended to make Mr. HINTZE feel that these enterprises were legitimate. However, he had no particular interest in the organizations as such, and attended meetings partly from curiosity, and partly because he felt that some of the contacts might be beneficial to him in a business way.

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent RALPH F. McCAY, in view of having ascertained that PAUL F. STODDARD was connected with H. RICHTER, as his name appeared on the letterhead of the Allied Christian Management Army. STODDARD was interviewed on August 26, 1942 and executed the following signed statement:

"August 26, 1942  
Chicago, Ill.

I, PAUL F. STODDARD, make the following statement to Ralph F. McCay, who has identified himself to me as a Special Agent of the F.B.I. freely and voluntarily. Mr. McCay has advised me that I do not have to say anything whatever, and that anything I do say may be used in court. No force, threat or promise of reward or immunity has been made to obtain this statement.

I was born in Chicago on August 15, 1895. I first met Mr. PAUL RICHTER at his office on Mohawk Ave. in Chicago, Ill. in June 1941. I went to Mr. Richter's office because Mr. MANUEL DIAZ of Chicago had told me several days earlier that Mr. Richter was a good business man and was going to organize a system of cooperative stores and would probably be able to aid me, as I was looking for steady work at that time. A short time after meeting Mr. Richter, I again went to his office for some kind of a meeting, but remained only about 10 minutes. Mr. RICHTER asked me to take a religious course at his Christian Ministry College, as it would help me, but I flatly refused.

During the next two months I attended about 3 or 4 meetings of the Lutheran Council at the LaSalle Hotel, at which time RICHTER usually discussed his system of cooperative stores. However, due to RICHTER'S type of speech, I was never able to understand what he was endeavoring to do, except organize a system of cooperative stores.

It was my understanding that he wanted me to sell stock in the stores, but he never stated this definitely.

I have not attended any meetings of Richter's organizations since September 1941 and have not talked to him since that time.

Shortly after I met Richter, he wrote me several letters and I noted that he had my name on the letterhead of the ACMA.

stationary. I immediately went to RICHTER'S office and demanded that he withdraw my name from his stationary.

I never attended the Christian Ministry or the Allied Christian Management Army, and did not know that Richter had such an organization known as the American Rangers until I noticed it in a very recent newspaper.

It is my opinion that the Christian Ministry College, the Allied Christian Management Army and the Cooperative stores were merely dreams of MR. RICHTER'S and were not material and did not exist, except in MR. RICHTER'S mind.

I have read the above statement consisting of two pages and part of another page and sign it as being the truth to the best of my knowledge.

(Signed) P. F. STODDARD

Witnessed:

(Signed) RALPH F. McCAY  
Special Agent F.B.I.  
Chicago, Ill."

ROBIN A. McDANIEL, 7124 S. Ellis Avenue, was interviewed on September 1, 1942, by Special Agent H. E. HEYSTEK regarding his connections with RICHTER'S organizations.

He stated that he was employed as a bricklayer at the Inland Steel Company, and had worked in that capacity since 1936. McDANIEL was very vague and rambling in his speech, and attributed this to the fact that he had worked all day in the intense heat and it had affected his memory.

He claimed to be intensely patriotic, and said that because of this fact he was in the habit of attending meetings of all kinds to "see what was going on". He stated that he had known RICHTER for several years, and had run into him on numerous occasions in the past two years, usually at meetings not his own. The last occasion was a meeting held by MARTIN HIGGINS, at which MRS. WATERS was the principal speaker. He could not, however, remember the content of the speech or how he had happened to receive notice of the meeting.

McDANIEL stated that RICHTER wrote to him once or twice a month, and had notified him at one time that he was being made a captain in the Rangers. This was without his authorization, and he stated that he did not know what the Rangers stood for, and that he had never paid dues or made any contributions.

McDANIEL denied that he had ever heard of the Christian Ministry College, and said that although he had heard of some church organization with which RICHTER was connected, he had never heard of any ministers being ordained in that church, and he himself was not in any way connected with the church organization.

He was unable to state the time or place of the meetings he attended, or the nature or purpose of such meetings. He did say that RICHTER often embarrassed him in the presence of others by excessive praise and by referring to him as "something he was not", but he could not clarify this in any way.

McDANIEL appeared to be somewhat deficient mentally, and it was impossible to get any definite statements from him.



COL. JOHN M. VAN NATTA with offices at 127 South Dearborn, was interviewed on August 31, 1942 by Special Agent H.E. HEYSTEK and stated that he had known PAUL RICHTER since 1918, at which time he had had occasion to review the Illinois Militia in which RICHTER was then active. He states that RICHTER has always been active in patriotic movements and that he has every confidence in his motives, if not in his ability, as an organizer. Consequently, he allowed him to use his name as an officer of various organizations but states that he knows absolutely nothing of the organizations themselves or their aims or purposes. He attended none of the meetings and has never paid dues or made contributions of any kind. He states he has never heard of the Christian Ministry College and knows nothing of the Church organization except that it was mentioned to him by RICHTER when he first got his charter. RICHTER stated at that time that under the charter he was authorized to go by the title of minister, but VAN NATTA states that to his knowledge he had never had any previous training and had never been ordained.

VAN NATTA also authorized the use of his office for mail reception at the time when RICHTER had no office of his own and states that he still gets one or two pieces of mail a month.

The only persons identified with RICHTER's organizations with whom he has come in contact are HARRY BROWN and JUSTUS CHANCELLOR, both attorneys. He states that RICHTER'S motives, in his opinion, are primarily patriotic and secondarily, to earn a living for himself. He believes all of these organizations, however, exist only on paper.

It was alleged that the A.B.C. Typesetting Company had done some typesetting and printing work for subject WERNECKE and for the Allied Christian Management Army. WILLIAM B. HIPF, 4341 North Wolcott Avenue, telephone Graceland 60198, brother-in-law of WALDEMAR BEHRENDT, 3833 West Monroe Street, telephone Nevada 5640, owner of A. B. C. Typesetting Company, was contacted and advised Special Agent P. V. ROBE that when WALDEMAR BEHRENDT returned from his vacation he would talk to him about whether or not any work had been done for WERNECKE or A.C.M.A. This was set forth in a previous report in instant case.

On September 1, 1942, WILLIAM B. HIPF advised Special Agent SAMUEL B. BLASKEY that BEHRENDT stated that he never did any work for the Allied Christian Management Army nor for WERNECKE. He also stated that although he has met WERNECKE he could not remember where.

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agents JOSEPH W. KRICKSKE and CHARLES E. FERRIN on September 4, 1942. A search was conducted of the residence at 5553 South Wentworth Avenue, the home of KATHRYN PARKER and LAWRENCE E. PARKER. Both parties executed a waiver of search.

During the search a quantity of correspondence and literature was obtained and upon the demands of MRS. PARKER a receipt was executed therefor. MRS. PARKER requested that this material be returned to her when the Bureau had no further use for it. The following is a brief summary of the material returned to this office:

Membership form in the Huey P. Long organization.

A pamphlet entitled "The Constitution and what else?" by DAVID H. JACKSON, 10 South La Salle, Telephone Randolph 0504, which deals with the monetary laws in the United States.

A chain letter signed "CASSANDRA" dated July 4, 1942, deploring the influence of the international bankers on the American way of life.

A typewritten leaflet entitled "Pacifists" which contains statements released by the Central Conference of American Rabbis relative to conscientious objectors of Jewish faith.

Letter addressed to MRS. FRANK J. MOORE, R. R. 5, Eugene, Oregon, from MRS. PARKER dated August 25, 1942, in which she sets out her philosophy in regard to isolationism and her comments on present hearings before the Grand Jury relative to seditious activities in the United States.

A small leaflet entitled "God Save America" which is a parody on IRVING BERLIN'S "God Bless America."

A form letter dated June 10, 1942, signed E. J. GARNER, editor of "Publicity" with the typewritten heading beginning "Friend PARKER."

A card announcing a meeting at the South Side Masonic Temple, principal speaker to be HOWARD J. CAPLAN, and the theme to be "Not Under Law but Under Grace."

A typewritten message which MRS. PARKER stated she obtained at a meeting of the Citizens U.S.A. Committee at the Little Theater, 308 South Wabash, which was retyped by MRS. PARKER, by her own admission, for distribution at future meetings. The message is

entitled "Notes and thoughts for Republican Party State Platform" by CAPTAIN WILLIAM J. GRACE, and is dated July 31, 1942.

A speech delivered before "We the Mothers" by NEWELL MECARTNEY March 24, 1942, entitled "America's Salvation." This speech was retyped by MRS. PARKER for distribution.

A magazine entitled "The Beacon Light", March 1941 issue, published by WILLIAM KULIGREN, Atascadero, California.

A one page leaflet containing an abridged article by DAVID CAMELON, which appeared in the August 17, 1942, issues of the Chicago Herald, American, the Washington Times-Herald, and other newspapers, entitled "Smear Drive Perils Freedom" Taft Warns.

One page typewritten letter beginning "Our worthy contemporary and fearless spokesman" - the London Catholic Herald. MRS. PARKER stated that persons dissatisfied with the position of the churches in the present conflict were putting this leaflet into collection envelopes instead of cash contributions. She state the pamphlet was distributed by followers of FATHER COUGHLIN.

A letter dated August 11, 1942, addressed to MRS. PARKER and signed CHARLES E. COUGHLIN, acknowledging a receipt of a contribution of \$1.00 toward his cause.

A copy of the June 23, 1941, "Roll Call" published by the Fellowship Press, Inc., Indianapolis, Indiana, by the WILLIAM DUDLEY FELLELY faction, containing an article on page 14, written by MRS. PARKER.

Carbon copies of three letters addressed to the Fellowship Press, Inc., from MRS. PARKER ordering publications to be distributed by her and submitting payment for publications previously received.

A letter dated March 2, 1942, addressed to E. J. GARNER, Editor of the "Publicity" enclosing a money order for the purchase of his magazine and information regarding MRS. PARKER'S efforts in distributing the paper.

A letter of acknowledgment from ADELAIDE MARIAN FELLELY dated August 15, 1942, soliciting funds for the legal battle for her father, WILLIAM D. FELLELY.

A leaflet advertising a book "Money Creators" by GERTRUDE M. COOGAN, which according to MRS. PARKER was recommended reading by the FELLELY organization.

Issues #10 and 11 of the weekly studies "Soulcraft" written by WILLIAM

DUDLEY PELLEY, which are being presently distributed by MRS. PARKER by her own admission.

Postcard announcing a meeting at the La Salle Hotel, Sunday, June 27, 1942, signed by ELIZABETH DILLING.

A two-page mimeographed petition dated April 8, 1942, under the heading of the Patriotic Research Bureau and signed by ELIZABETH DILLING, which is a protest against Communism and Communist sympathizers.

A postcard announcing a meeting of the Citizens USA Committee addressed to "Dear Member" dated July 21, 1942.

A postcard addressed to SENATOR SCOTT W. LUCAS, signed by KATHRYN PARKER, which had never been posted, inquiring as to his stand on the war effort.

Post card acknowledging the receipt of \$1.00 in payment of the 1942 dues signed by EARL SOUTHARD, Secretary of the Citizens USA Committee.

Post card announcing a meeting of the Patrick Henry Forum signed by M. J. HIGGINS.

A mimeographed leaflet distributed by "We, the Mothers Mobilize" for America, Inc." setting forth their platform of principles.

Leaflet distributed by the Midwest Monetary Federation dated August 7, 1942, which MRS. PARKER claims she received through the Citizens USA Committee.

Two announcements of meetings under the auspices of "We the Mothers" organization.

A letter undated and addressed to "Your Excellency" and signed by We, the Mothers Mobilize for America. This appears to be a rough draft original and there is no indication as to who the addressee might be or as to whether or not it was actually sent.

A quantity of literature and personal correspondence between E. PAUL RICHTER, the American Rangers, and the PARKERS, this material has been reported in detail previously.

The foregoing material along with the waiver of search is being retained in the files of this office.

During the course of the search, KATHRYN PARKER expressed herself very freely on her stand in the present war. Her remarks consistently followed the PELLEY, COUGHLIN, REV. L. K. SMITH line. She admitted to Agents that she joined every organization whose aims were consistent with this group. She deplored the present investigation of alleged seditious groups involving ELIZABETH DILLING, WILLIAM GRACE, PELLEY, COUGHLIN, GARNER, SMITH, and others. She freely admitted that she purchases and distributes the literature of PELLEY, COUGHLIN, GARNER, and at one time distributed the "X-Ray."

MRS. PARKER appears to be somewhat mentally affected, is elderly, and a definite fanatic on the subject of "America for Americans." She continually deplores the influence of "Jewish Money Changers" on our American Government, is violently anti-New Deal, anti-British, strictly isolationist, and generally opposed to American foreign and domestic governmental policy.

While the Agents were conducting the search, LEONARD PARKER entered the premises and was questioned as to his affiliation with the various organizations and named above, and he advised that he participated in none of the meetings which were attended by MRS. PARKER, nor did he have any active interest in any of the groups, with the exception of the American Rangers. He explained his interest in this group has been purely financial in that he expected to realize certain monetary benefits from the setting up of cooperatives as outlined by RICHTER. He stated that upon learning that the organization was not going to make money, he immediately lost interest and severed his connection with the group.

It should be noted, however, that both MR. AND MRS. PARKER admitted that RICHTER held meetings in their home when they resided at 311 West Garfield Boulevard, from which residence the PARKERS had recently moved. The residence of the PARKERS is an old building, which apparently had been abandoned by the owner. There is no plaster on the walls, it is dirty, and poorly kept and reflects the abject poverty of the PARKER family. MRS. PARKER related in detail of the difficulties MR. PARKER had had in obtaining relief in Chicago and states that he presently is receiving an old age pension. They have been ejected from several previous residences for failure to pay rent and they are at present living under the most poverty-stricken conditions.

On September 3, 1942, EDWIN PAUL E. RICHTER, voluntarily appeared at the office of the Chicago Field Division, and was interviewed by Special Agents EARL HIRSH and L. H. FRUTKIN, and it was apparent that RICHTER though professing his loyalty to the United States was very evasive in his answers. RICHTER, after repeated questioning, admitted use of the names of ROBERT RIDER, PATRICK RYAN, EMANUEL RICH, PHILLIPP RICHARDS, AND POLLARD ROBERTS, as pen names. HOWEVER, RICHTER absolutely refused to admit that ROBERT HOOD and EARL PAUL RIDGWAY were pen names, though he admitted signing those names allegedly under proxy. RICHTER was unable to state where ROBERT HOOD and EARL PAUL RIDGWAY had lived, but insisted that he had been ordained by HOOD in Chicago or by someone who pretended to be ROBERT HOOD. RICHTER further contended that his churches are bona fide, and that he, himself, appointed WERNECKE assistant minister April 27, 1941, in accordance with his policy of creating assistant ministers first, and having them learn the functions of a minister later. RICHTER also stated that a church body known as the Lutheran Church unit of which WERNECKE was a member had confirmed RICHTER'S appointment of WERNECKE. It was then pointed out to RICHTER that WERNECKE as a member of the Lutheran unit had passed on his own election to the position of assistant minister. To avoid this apparent inconsistency, RICHTER became very vague and stated that in accordance with the rules of his church this could be done. It was noted that RICHTER admitted that the Christian Ministry College is in the embryo stage. Yet he obstinately contended that it functioned none the less. When questioned closely as to the faculty and student body of the Christian Ministry College, RICHTER was forced to admit that he was the only member of the faculty, and that WERNECKE was practically his only student.

Throughout the interview RICHTER refused to state anything which might be harmful to WERNECKE. RICHTER advised also that he met WERNECKE for the first time in 1932 when WERNECKE was associated with IRENE CASTLE McLAUGHLIN, a member of a dog lovers group. RICHTER was asked whether he ever had a discussion with WERNECKE concerning HERBERT HAUPT and he replied in the negative. However, when confronted with a photograph of his own notes bearing the name HERBERT HAUPT, RICHTER admitted his own handwriting and stated that these notes were made during a phone conversation possibly with WERNECKE. RICHTER insisted, however, that he had no idea that the HERBERT HAUPT mentioned in his notes was the saboteur HAUPT, who was recently executed. RICHTER also insisted that he did not recall the occasion out of which the notes developed. It might be noted that these photographed notes were made on or before June 27, 1942, and referred to HAUPT'S return from Mexico where he had been panning gold.

It might be noted that as a result of the lengthy and vigorous interview, RICHTER was considerably shaken in his convictions as to his organizations, and made the remark that he might just as well kill himself, but nevertheless maintained an obstinate attitude, being completely unembarrassed by inconsistencies in his statement. When confronted with several of his letters to the Bund, PELLEY, KU KLUX KLAN and Union of Canadian Fascists, RICHTER claimed he was gathering information against those persons and organizations.

In accordance with telephonic instructions received from Assistant United States Attorney WILLIAM CONNER, RICHTER was advised to appear before the Grand Jury on September 4, 1942.

It might be noted that Assistant United States Attorney WILLIAM CONNER subsequently advised Special Agent L. H. FRUTKIN that RICHTER had communicated with him and had asked for permission to be absent from the Grand Jury inasmuch as he had been questioned for a long time by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, had not had any sleep, and had to be on his night job on schedule. MR. CONNER advised that he had granted RICHTER permission to appear before the Grand Jury on a later date.

Special Agent in Charge M. W. McFARLIN of the Grand Rapids Field Division was telephonically requested to contact [redacted] Michigan, in order to advise [redacted] to appear before the Grand Jury, Chicago, on September 4, 1942. By subsequent telephonic conversations, Special Agent in Charge McFARLIN advised that [redacted] had been contacted and had expressed his desire to cooperate. [redacted] pointed out, however, that his wife is ill, and that he would need a few days additional time in order to appear before the Grand Jury in Chicago. Arrangements were made with Assistant United States Attorney CONNER, to have [redacted] appear before the Grand Jury in Chicago on September 14 or some day subsequent thereto.

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Under date of September 5, 1942, Assistant United States Attorney JOHN M. KIELY authorized the issuance of a Commissioner's Warrant for the arrest of WILLIAM BERNARD WERNECKE. Under same date United States Commissioner EDWIN K. WALKER issued a Commissioner's Warrant for the arrest of the subject charging violation of Section 311, Title 50, U.S. Code, in that the subject made false statements in his Selective Training and Service Questionnaire.

On September 5, 1942, at 11:30 A.M., Special Agents P. V. ROBE, J. B. MURPHY, J. R. TIERNEY, R. F. McCAY, S. B. BLASKEY and L. H. FRUTKIN, arrested WILLIAM WERNECKE at his residence, 6250 Wayne Avenue, Chicago. The Commissioner's Warrant for his arrest was displayed to WILLIAM WERNECKE at that time.



Special Agents TIERNEY and MURPHY and L. H. FRUTKIN transported WILLIAM WERNECKE to the Chicago Field Division where log was maintained. WILLIAM WERNECKE was interrogated by Special Agents EARL HIRSH, J. R. TIERNEY, J. B. MURPHY and L. H. FRUTKIN. Throughout the interview WERNECKE maintained an air of piousness and insisted that he was a bonafide minister. WERNECKE was obviously untruthful in his replies to questions, but notes were made of his statements. During the course of his interview WERNECKE abruptly stated that he refused to talk any more on the advice of his attorney. WERNECKE advised that he would not sign a written record of the statements he had made up to that point. Thereupon in the presence of Special Agent J. R. TIERNEY, SA L. H. FRUTKIN read WERNECKE the notes that Special Agent FRUTKIN had taken to that point. These notes were acknowledged as being a true statement of the information given by WERNECKE and a notation to that effect was made at the end of the notes and was witnessed by both L. H. FRUTKIN and J. R. TIERNEY. The information contained in the foregoing notes is set out substantially as follows:

About 1935, 1936 or 1937, WILLIAM WERNECKE met RICHTER by chance in the Arcade Cafeteria, Chicago. WERNECKE knew at that time that RICHTER was the head of a church since 1916. WERNECKE stated that people had told him that RICHTER'S church was quite a large one, and was all over the country. The church was known as the Allied Christian Management Army or as the Christian Ministry College or as the Air Commerce Military Academy or as the Washington Bodyguard or a number of other names, possibly twenty more. WERNECKE and RICHTER talked of the Washington Bodyguard and since RICHTER always speaks in a religious manner, a discussion ensued on religion. On another occasion WERNECKE asked RICHTER if he, WERNECKE, could take more active part in RICHTER'S church. At that time WERNECKE had been attending the Lutheran Church which was the church of his parents. WERNECKE advised that PAUL RICHTER is one of the best known men in Lutheran circles in Chicago and in the country. RICHTER said that the time would come when he, RICHTER, would be able to assist WERNECKE in becoming a minister. WERNECKE told RICHTER that his knowledge was large enough, his studies were comprehensive enough for the ministry, and that he wished to become a minister. This occurred sometime in 1935, 1936 or 1937.

WILLIAM WERNECKE began to attend this Christian Ministry College in that period. RICHTER used to say that when WERNECKE and he had long religious discussions, WERNECKE was attending the Christian Ministry College. WERNECKE advised that he began to study intensively, and began to attend the Christian Ministry College regularly, that is one or two times a week or sometimes three or four times a week. Each class was about four hours in length. This regular attendance began in 1936 or 1937 and continued regularly until WERNECKE was ordained in April 27, 1941. WERNECKE was ordained a full minister with power to perform a marriage ceremony, to preach the gospel, and generally all the powers of a minister of a Christian religion. WERNECKE

stated that he has engaged in preaching the gospel on many occasions since April 1941, but has not performed a marriage ceremony. On April 27, 1941, WERNECKE was assigned to Christ Evangelical Church, 4th ACMA, as a full minister. REVEREND CARLSON and two or three others whom WERNECKE did not recall at that moment, were also full ministers of that church. According to WERNECKE there may have been some assistant ministers of that church also.

According to WERNECKE on April 27, 1941, an ordination ceremony was held which was at RICHTER'S Mohawk Street address. About thirty or thirty-five people were assembled there at that time. The clergy of the Allied Christian Management Army, wearing black robes, performed the ceremony. WERNECKE was unable to recall any of the clergy, but stated that he knew that several clergy had officiated. WERNECKE was unable to recall whether anyone else was ordained at that time. WERNECKE stated also that he was ordained again, exact date not recalled, at Room 523, 82 West Washington Street. According to WERNECKE this ordination was honorary in nature. It had no actual effect on WERNECKE'S former ordination. It was merely an advancement to a higher degree or rank. This ordination was a formal ceremony, at which six or seven persons attended. It was for officials of the Allied Christian Management Army only. One official wore a black robe; the others did not. RICHTER allegedly asked WERNECKE to devote time to some of RICHTER'S other organizations, the names of which WERNECKE did not recall. WERNECKE advised RICHTER that he had time only for religious work. WERNECKE stated, however, that RICHTER may have assigned him to work on other organizations of RICHTER'S, but he, WERNECKE, was unable to recall the names of those organizations. WERNECKE was made trustee of some organization, which might have been the Allied Christian Management Army. WERNECKE advised that the organizations were interlocking. He stated that he joined the Air Commerce Military Academy, but did not go to any of their meetings. WERNECKE claimed that he understood from talking to the different members of the Allied Christian Management Army, that there were about twenty missions or churches in the United States. WERNECKE stated that to the best of his recollection he paid about \$15.00 to the Allied Christian Management Army as his matriculation fee for enrollment in the Christian Ministry College.

WERNECKE further advised that he took up collections at each mission meeting he held and turned the money over to the Allied Christian Management Army. WERNECKE further advised that he made very little personal contributions to the church and never paid the rent for the office at 82 West Washington Street. WERNECKE further explained that he brought in contributions from mission collections at times when rent was needed. WERNECKE also advised that he brought checks from the Allied Christian Management Army to the rental office at 82 West Washington Street, to pay the rent. According to WERNECKE he never collected any contributions from any person except admissions at meetings.

WERNECKE'S mission meetings were allegedly held all over the city on street corners to which points WERNECKE proceeded in his car. None of the other ministers took part in these meetings. WERNECKE advised that the last such mission meeting was held by him during the week proceeding this interview.

DR. RAYMOND M. GALT (MD) attempted to perform a physical examination of WERNECKE to which WERNECKE objected on the ground that it was contrary to his religious beliefs. Thereupon DR. GALT made such physical examination as was possible under the circumstances and obtained a written form from WERNECKE to the effect that a thorough physical examination would not be permitted because it was contrary to WERNECKE'S religious beliefs.

Personal property found on WERNECKE was listed and is being retained in the files of the Chicago Field Division. WERNECKE signed a list of his personal property which was taken from him.

It might be noted that among his personal property was found the following items:

- one expired membership card in the Hiawatha Rifle and Pistol Club
- one University of Chicago Rifle Club membership card - expiration date March 18, 1942.  
This card reflects that WILLIAM WERNECKE was enrolled in the Institute of Military Studies at the University of Chicago.
- eight receipts signed by E. P. RICHTER which reflected that WILLIAM WERNECKE contributed a total of \$53.50.
- one Illinois resident fishing license for 1942.

Special Agents J. B. MURPHY and J. R. TIERNEY placed WERNECKE in the custody of the Chicago Police Department Jail.

The following interrogation is submitted by Special Agent Earl Hirsh:

After subject WERNECKE was apprehended and brought to the Chicago Field office, he was questioned by reporting agent in the presence of Special Agents Leo Frutkin, J. A. Murphey, and J. E. Tierney.

WERNECKE advised that he met EDWIN PAUL RICHTER approximately fifteen years ago in the presence of MRS. IRENE CASTLE McLAUGHLIN when he, WERNECKE, was on the Board of Governors for the Orphans of the Storm. At that first meeting he was talking with a person known to him as MILDRED FITZHUGH, who said that Reverend RICHTER was the head of the church and civic organization. After WERNECKE met RICHTER they saw each other off and on for sometime. A few years ago, exact date not known by WERNECKE, RICHTER induced him to study in his church and to become a student in the Christian Ministry College. WERNECKE thereafter stated that he started studying in this college during the approximate year of 1939. During the time he was in attendance he talked to RICHTER about the church, religion, etc.

According to WERNECKE, RICHTER asked him to take the examination to become a minister in 1939. At that time classes were held on Mohawk Street. He states that there were twelve to fifteen persons in a class and that he attended meetings in the Christian Ministry College once or twice a week. With reference to the textbook, WERNECKE stated that he studied at home, reading Hastings Dictionary of the Bible and Scofield's Christian Evidences. He claimed that he studied until sometime in 1940. He claimed that his course of study in the Christian Ministry College was a post graduate one, inasmuch as he had taken his regular graduate work from 1923 to date, studying theology at St. Alban's High School at Sycamore, Illinois, the Luther Institute, and the YMCA.

WERNECKE stated that he was still studying at the Christian Ministry College and was ordained a minister on April 27, 1941. After he was ordained a minister his duties were to assist in the church. The particular church at which he was ordained was the Christ Evangelical Lutheran Church.

WERNECKE advised that the matriculation fee was \$15 and that monthly lessons thereafter were \$3 a lesson. These payments were in cash. WERNECKE claimed that he was elected to several positions in the church, one being a trustee of the church. He was unable to furnish information, however, as to just which church he was a trustee. He stated that he would have to see his lawyer in order to obtain the information on this, though WERNECKE stated he was in possession of the information.

When asked as to the name of the lawyer he was unable to furnish the name but stated that he could find out from the church records. He also admitted that he had seen the lawyer a great many times but still could not recall the name.

When asked concerning the identity of the teachers in the Christian Ministry College he replied that they were REVEREND CARLSON, REVEREND RICHTER, REVEREND BECK, and many other guest speakers. It should be noted, however, that WERNECKE was not very clear on this topic, it being further noted that the REVEREND BECK is actually REVEREND ERICH BECKER, who has denied his connection with the church.

WERNECKE was also questioned as to whether he had ever paid rent for the church which was denied by him. It should also be noted here that a receipt was obtained from RICHTER at the time of the search warrant showing that WERNECKE actually paid rent on the same day he was ordained a minister.

In connection with WERNECKE'S studies at the YMCA he claimed that he studied everything connected with the church and theology. He claims to have attended three years.

WERNECKE also advised that he attended the Moody Bible Institute studying Christian Evidences for one year. He reiterated his attendance at the Christian Ministry College, stating he studied there for four or five years, studying religion and its association with theology.

When questioned closely concerning his ordination, he advised that he was ordained by a group of officials at the church. He was unable or did not know the names of the individuals who ordained him. However, he finally admitted that he was ordained by Reverend Richter and ten other gentlemen whose names he would not or could not furnish. He did state, however, that he knew the identity of these individuals but would rather read it off his ordination certificate.

When questioned specifically as to whether REVEREND BROWN was there, WERNECKE stated that he knew but would not say. His statement was that the FBI knew everything and they should also know this. WERNECKE stated that after he was elected a trustee he did not pass on his own ordination. It should be noted at this point that when REVEREND RICHTER was interviewed at the Chicago office he advised that WERNECKE, after being ordained, was elected to the trusteeship of the church and therefore passed upon his own ordination. WERNECKE was asked about his duties as a trustee and stated that he merely wrote a few signatures. He stated that at the time the questionnaire was made out he actually was attending the Christian Ministry College and the Moody Bible Institute. He also advised he had never been convicted of any crime other than speeding.

WERNECKE stated that he was against combatant and non-combatant duty, inasmuch as one assists the other. He stated that he would not even want to work in a defense factory in furtherance of this country's war effort inasmuch as he was against war. The only thing that he would do in connection with the war effort would be to raise crops.

WERNECKE claimed that he was a conscientious objector, being against all war, inasmuch as it had to do with slaughter of men, women and children. He was against going into any military organization or on a battle field as a minister to assist the soldiers. When questioned concerning his hunting and the killing of animals, he advised that he had killed cattle at his farm and other places and that he had no objections to the killing of animals as long as they are killed humanely. He explained this by stating that it was all right as long as there was no pain at all. As far as his conscientious objections are concerned he stated that it was absolutely from a religious standpoint.

When questioned concerning the American Rangers, WERNECKE stated that he did not recall whether he was a member of this organization or not and that it was probable that RICHTER had written his name on the membership list. When asked the aims of the Rangers, WERNECKE was very familiar with it, stating that, "Should the military, Government or police break down and criminals take over the property besieged, the people should be organized to contact each other and the country."

It should be noted that RICHTER claims that the American Rangers is for the defense of the country and that he is solidly behind the war effort and has so advised all of his followers.

In connection with the notarization of WERNECKE'S questionnaire, he advised that a friend of his mother's in charge of a department at the Standard Oil Company notarized the statement for him in his mother's presence. This is absolutely a falsehood inasmuch as a statement has been obtained from the notary claiming that WERNECKE was not there.

WERNECKE stated that he was never a member of the German American Bund; that he attended meetings and open lectures; that he was never in charge of the Aryan Book Store at the Bund but did collect money there, working under CARL HISSE. He stated that he sold anti-semitic literature, Hamilton Fish's report on Communists, and other stuff. He stated that he never took a picture at the Bund except a snapshot. However, when the photograph of members of the Bund was exhibited to WERNECKE with himself photographed therein, he admitted that the person resembling him was actually himself and that he merely joined in the picture because he happened to be there.

In connection with the Bund, WERNECKE said that he signed the membership application in 1936 but was told that it would be looked over and that he was never accepted into the Bund. He stated that he never paid dues or contributions but merely paid to enter the Bund movie. Prior statements on the part of WERNECKE reflect that he admits paying contributions.

WERNECKE claimed that he was not a member of the Silver Shirts but that he did distribute literature in 1936 and 1937. He claims he wrote a letter to WILLIAM DUDLEY PELLEY but never received a reply. He claims he attended a meeting of the Silver Shirts at Rosemont and Broadway. He also claims that he had a fight with a person named AGAR who was a member of the Silver Shirts, inasmuch as this individual told WERNECKE that he could not be a member of the Silver Shirts.

WERNECKE told AGAR that he could not stop him and that WERNECKE, in order to spite AGAR, stated that he was going to have a meeting in Chicago and to call it a Silver Shirt meeting. He also claimed that RAYMOND JOSEPH HEALY used his post office box at 3620 Merchandise Mart for receiving his literature and mail.

WERNECKE also stated that he had correspondence with Father COUGHLIN and that DR. OTTO WILLUMEIT, the convicted Bund leader, became very jealous. When WERNECKE was to meet FATHER COUGHLIN at his home at Royal Oaks, Michigan, WILLUMEIT wanted to go along but WERNECKE would not take him. He stated that he met COUGHLIN in the latter's library and subsequently distributed some of his literature. He also admitted connection with ELIZABETH DILLING and the distribution of her literature prior to the war. He states he has known her for eight or nine years and admits obtaining literature from her when <sup>HAUPT</sup> HERBERT, the convicted saboteur, was in Chicago. He claims that the literature he obtained was copies of the Octopus and that he purchased it for DR. F. B. OTTEN.

WERNECKE also states his connection with HOER/AERZ but that MAERZ distributes his own literature.



On September 7, 1942 subject WILLIAM WERNECKE was interviewed in the offices of the Chicago Field Division by Special Agents J. R. TIERNEY, J. B. MURPHY and P. V. ROBE.

WERNECKE stated that he had never visited in Germany, and in response to the question whether or not he had ever sent post cards from Germany, WERNECKE advised that on a trip to New York City with OTTO WILLUMMEIT, he had met a woman who was going to Germany, and he had given her some signed post cards addressed to his mother, Mrs. MARTHA C. WERNECKE in Chicago, and this woman had mailed the cards after she arrived in Germany. WERNECKE advised that he could not recall this woman's name at the present time.

With reference to NEWELL ME CARTNEY, WERNECKE advised that he had met ME CARTNEY in 1937 and was introduced to him by RAYMOND HEALY. The occasion of this meeting was at a group meeting of the Irish American Patriots. WERNECKE further advised that he had hired ME CARTNEY as an attorney on a case for the replevin of a horse. WERNECKE stated that this suit was started in approximately 1938 and that it was necessary for him to put up \$600 for the cost of the suit. ME CARTNEY was paid \$75 attorney's fees for this law action. The law suit was not completed until approximately six months ago, and ME CARTNEY was not paid until approximately six months ago.

WERNECKE also hired NEWELL ME CARTNEY in another law suit which was a suit to stop the Chicago Daily News from printing matter about WERNECKE having an arsenal on a farm and about his farm being raided by Federal agents. This was in 1939. WERNECKE advised that nothing ever came of this suit, but evidently MECARTNEY had made sufficient effort to have the papers stop printing such material regarding WERNECKE.

WERNECKE further advised that MECARTNEY was also on the Committee of the Christian Defense Council which was a committee to raise funds for the defense of HOMER MAERTZ, DOUGLAS CAMPBELL, and FRED POKORNY who were arrested for breaking windows in Goldblatt's Department Store and painting swastikas on the windows. WERNECKE advised that he had never heard MECARTNEY make any un-American remarks. However, he had heard him speak on various occasions. He stated that MECARTNEY'S pet peeve was the argument with the Chicago Title and Trust Company, and with the Chicago Bar Association. Every time MECARTNEY is asked to give a speech before any organization, he generally talks about the evils of the two above mentioned organizations.

WERNECKE further advised that he also helped MECARTNEY on his campaign for election as States Attorney. WERNECKE stated that it was his belief that MECARTNEY was anti-British, anti-Communist, and anti-administration. WERNECKE also advised that TED MILLER, an attorney in Chicago, was a friend of MECARTNEY.



WERNECKE stated that the last time he had been in MECARTNEY'S office was approximately six months ago. He stated that on this occasion his mother, Mrs. MARTHA C. WERNECKE, was with him, and he had seen a mimeograph machine in MECARTNEY'S office. This machine appeared to be quite expensive to WERNECKE, and he asked MECARTNEY how he could afford to purchase such a machine, to which MECARTNEY replied that it belonged to another man who shared offices with him and who operated a letter service company. WERNECKE stated that the man was present in the office at that time and was cleaning the mimeograph machine. WERNECKE was not introduced to this man. However, WERNECKE furnished the following description of this man:

Age	Approximately 40
Height	5' 9 or 10"
Weight	150 lbs.
Build	Slim

WERNECKE could not furnish any further description of this individual.

WERNECKE advised that he has heard MECARTNEY speak on various occasions and that he was at a meeting of the Irish American Patriots in 1938 at which MECARTNEY gave a speech. WERNECKE could not remember the details of this speech. He stated that MECARTNEY also spoke at several America First meetings. It was WERNECKE'S understanding that MECARTNEY has also given many speeches at American Legion meetings and has talked about the Chicago Title and Trust Company and the American Bar Association. WERNECKE advised that he has heard MECARTNEY give examples in his speeches as to what Germany had done relative to correcting the corporation situation, such as exists in Chicago concerning the Chicago Title and Trust Company. He stated that MECARTNEY does not agree with everything that Hitler has done; however, he does agree with some of the things that Hitler has done in connection with corporations.

WERNECKE advised that he had been arrested in 1938 at Lake Zurich, Illinois on a charge of assault and battery. WERNECKE said that he had assaulted a hired hand of Mr. BYFIELD and that this charge was dismissed against him. WERNECKE could not remember the exact reason for the assault. However, it was in connection with something that the hired man had removed from his, WERNECKE'S, farm. He stated that he was also arrested in 1938 in Antioch, Illinois, for resisting an officer. The occasion for this arrest was due to the fact that his mother had purchased some moldy hay for which she refused to pay. A suit was brought against him for payment on this hay and he was not notified of the suit in which a default judgment was taken against him. Without knowing that this judgment had been entered against him, a Constable from Antioch, Illinois came to his farm and told him that he was going to take some farm machinery in payment for the hay. WERNECKE resisted this officer and did not permit him to come on the farm. Subsequently he learned of the default judgment

and this was appealed to a higher court, and the judgment of the lower court was reversed in favor of WERNECKE.

With reference to LAWRENCE PARKER, WERNECKE advised that he was acquainted with this man and that he had met him and his wife on two occasions. He stated that the Christ Evangelical Lutheran Church IV had a mission house at the address of the PARKERS and that he was introduced to the PARKERS by Reverend E. P. RICHTER.

WERNECKE advised that he does not <sup>know</sup> anyone by the name of HARTZEL. With reference to an individual by the name of RIECHEL, WERNECKE advised that this individual has an office next to NEWELL MECARTNEY and he operates a number of newspapers which are printed in Minnesota. It was WERNECKE'S belief that this man was also interested in WERNECKE'S organization known as the Joint Committee of Patriotic Organizations. This man was also very friendly with HOMER MAERTZ.

WERNECKE further advised that he had endeavored to obtain membership in the Silver Shirt Legion of America. However, he was unable to get membership in this organization due to the fact that he was a member of the German American Bund. He stated that he had written to PELLEY'S organization in Asheville, North Carolina and told them that he was anxious to start a Silver Shirt group in Lake County, Illinois, and that Mr. EGER who was the Silver Shirt leader in Chicago had told him that he could not belong to the Silver Shirt Legion because he was a member of the Bund. It was WERNECKE'S belief that he was kept out of the Silver Shirts due to the personal animosity of EGER. WERNECKE stated, however, that he had distributed PELLEY literature in the Aryan book store located at the headquarters of the German American Bund at 3855 North Western Avenue. He further stated that he had attended approximately four or five meetings of the Silver Shirt Legion of America while in Chicago.

WERNECKE advised that he had also corresponded with GEORGE DEATHERAGE with reference to the Knights of the White Camelia. As a result of this correspondence, WERNECKE stated that he received an honorary membership card in the Knights of the White Camelia.

With reference to the purchase of khaki clothes, WERNECKE advised that he had purchased some khaki pants and shirts from Mr. ELLIOT who operates the American Military Outfitters. He stated that these clothes were khakis which had no reference or similarity to an Army uniform. He further advised that he had purchased these clothes approximately a year or a year and one-half ago. He stated that he was

also acquainted with HARRY SKINNER who operates a wholesale military store on the near northwest side. He advised that he did not know this man personally. However, he had attempted to purchase various kinds of camping equipment from him for his trip to Montana.

WERNECKE stated that he did not know MARGARET HALLER. However, he believed he had heard her name mentioned by RICHTER. He stated that he has heard the name of Mrs. VOSS which was also mentioned by RICHTER. WERNECKE advised that he has never heard of EARL PAUL RIDGWAY. He has never seen ROBERT RIDER. However, he has heard of him. He has also heard the name of ROBERT HOOD mentioned, but has never seen him at RICHTER'S office. He has also heard of Major PHILLIP RICHARDS and PATRICK RYAN but he has never seen either of these men. WERNECKE has also heard of EMANUEL RICH, but he has never seen this individual. He has heard the name POLLARD ROBERTS but has never seen this man. WERNECKE advised that he has seen EVERETT B. MANN in RICHTER'S office. He has never seen FRANCIS BAKER. However, he heard that this individual died recently. WERNECKE is acquainted with FRED SIMPSON BROWN, inasmuch as BROWN is the Bishop of all the churches headed by RICHTER.

With reference to EDWARD PAUL RICHTER, WERNECKE stated that he had helped in securing some cooperative literature for RICHTER in order that he might organize his cooperative stores. With reference to General STEWART, WERNECKE stated that he believed that this man founded the church of which RICHTER is the head either in 1900 or 1916, he could not remember which. He stated that the seal of the church bore the date 1916. It was WERNECKE'S opinion that STEWART would have been the Bishop at the time of its founding.

With reference to EDWIN PAUL RICHTER, WERNECKE advised that he has a hard time understanding him due to the fact that RICHTER goes into long explanations as to what he really means. He stated that RICHTER will write three pages concerning a certain matter when he could explain it all in three lines. WERNECKE advised that he had been given the history of the church in the Christian Ministry College. However, it was so long and involved that he would have to consult his notes and books for this history. He stated that it was his opinion that RICHTER was archbishop and regent of the Christ Evangelical Lutheran Churches. He stated that it was his belief that RICHTER was also an ordained minister. However, he could not recall who had ordained RICHTER but he was told by RICHTER that he had been ordained.

With reference to the Christian Ministry College operated by

RICHTER, WERNECKE could not remember all of the names of the courses he took at this college. However, he remembered that he did take a course entitled "Bible Study" and one entitled the "Church Organization ". At the present time he is studying Christian Research and Scofield's Study of the Bible. WERNECKE uses the concordet to help him look up various passages in the Bible.

WERNECKE advised that he started studying under RICHTER at the Christian Ministry College in 1939, during the time that RICHTER'S organization was located on Mohawk Street. At this time WERNECKE stated that he attended classes once or twice a week. He stated that RICHTER was the teacher and that several other men also were teachers in the Christian Ministry College whose names he could not recall. He stated that most of these men were guest speakers and were not present at every meeting of the class. It was WERNECKE'S belief that Mr. CARLSON was also on the faculty of the Christian Ministry College.

It should be noted at this point that Special Agents SAM B. BLASKEY and L. H. FRUTKIN were also present during the remainder of the interview with WERNECKE.

WERNECKE further advised that EMANUEL DIAZ was not a teacher in the Christian Ministry College. However, the class was operated along the lines of coach and pupil principle. WERNECKE advised that he had never heard of C. H. HEDLER. He stated that he knew a man by the name of WOLHOUSE had given several lectures at the school. E. C. LINDSAY was also present in the class and had given some instructions. Mr. PUTT also taught at the Christian Ministry College. WERNECKE stated that nobody has been ordained a minister since he came into RICHTER'S organization. Mr. DE VRIES was also in some of the classes with WERNECKE. WERNECKE advised that DE VRIES was also a member of the Patrick Henry Forum. However, he stated that he had never attended any of the meetings.

It was WERNECKE'S belief that Reverend CARLSON and Reverend RICHTER have made several marriages. However, he does not know who they married or when. WERNECKE stated that he had authority to marry people but he had not performed any marriages. He stated that during the time he was studying under RICHTER, RICHTER had given them a lecture on marriage laws of Illinois and various other states. It was WERNECKE'S belief that any individual who had not had any study in ministry could not become an ordained minister in RICHTER'S organization without a certain period of study under RICHTER. He stated that it was necessary for anybody to study for a certain period of time before they could become ordained by RICHTER.

With reference to the Moody Bible Institute, WERNECKE advised that he had never attended this institute. However, he stated he had taken correspondence lessons and had sent in approximately 25 lessons. WERNECKE further stated in this connection that it required four or five hours of study in order to complete each lesson. He stated that the professors at Moody Bible Institute returned all lessons and circled each answer and gave the correct place where the correct answer could be found, such as in Psalms. WERNECKE stated that he did a lot of work on the correspondence lessons he received from the Moody Bible Institute and it was his belief that it would take approximately three years to complete the correspondence course. WERNECKE stated that he worked at least four or five hours each day on the days that he worked on the lessons.

EDWIN PAUL RICHTER also told WERNECKE that he was an airplane pilot and was a pioneer airman. RICHTER told WERNECKE that it was through his efforts that Chicago presently had the fine Municipal Airport that it now has. It was also WERNECKE'S understanding that RICHTER had been a captain in the Home Guard during the last World War and had trained a large number of troops.

WERNECKE would not furnish a signed statement to the above agents as a result of this interview.

The original notes taken as a result of the interview are being made a part of this file and will be found in the exhibit envelope of this file for whatever purpose they may serve.

In connection with the search conducted at the WERNECKE home, 6250 N. Wayne, the following information is being set out by Special Agent P. V. ROBE relative to statements and other remarks made by Mrs. WERNECKE during this search.

Mrs. WERNECKE was very insistent and belligerent towards the agents conducting the search and insisted that they had no right to enter her home and that her son WILLIAM WERNECKE was not residing at that address at that time. Subsequently Mrs. WERNECKE took the names of each agent who entered her house to conduct the search. Throughout the search, she continually questioned the agents as to why they wanted certain articles and whether or not they would be returned to her after they had served their purpose. She stated that she was afraid that none of the material would be returned to her and she cautioned the agents not to steal anything while they were in the house. It should be noted that Mrs. WERNECKE was present throughout the entire search and accompanied the agents through each and every room that was searched.

Mrs. WERNECKE would not give a written consent to the search of the WERNECKE farm at Huntley, Illinois. However, she did give her oral consent to such search.

At approximately 6:30 P. M. on 9-5-42, after the search of the WERNECKE home was completed, Mrs. WERNECKE accompanied Special Agents P. V. ROBE, SAMUEL B. BLASKEY, J. V. TUCKEY and HUGH R. MACPHAIL, to the WERNECKE farm in Huntley, Illinois. Mrs. WERNECKE did not discuss the arrest of her son to any extent on her way to the farm. However, she did state on one occasion that she thought it was G-- d--- funny that they had to wait until Saturday to arrest BILL and that she thought that it was a frameup to arrest him on that Saturday.

After the search of the WERNECKE farm had been completed and upon returning to Chicago Mrs. WERNECKE talked freely concerning various matters. In connection with HERBERT HAUPT, one of the executed Nazi saboteurs, she stated that HERBERT came to her home on Thursday, 6-25-42. She advised that she was still in bed when he called at the back door and that upon going to the door she was very much surprised to see HERBERT HAUPT. She further advised that HERBERT came into the kitchen and after she had dressed she made some coffee and HERBERT also had a light breakfast with her. During breakfast HERBERT showed his draft card to her and told her he had been to the

offices of the FBI to report his registration for the draft. HERBERT further told Mrs. WERNECKE that he had been in Mexico digging gold and that he made a little money while he was there. HERBERT was very anxious to see Mrs. WERNECKE'S son BILL and because of this request Mrs. WERNECKE called Mrs. ELLI DONATH, 629 Webster Avenue and told Mrs. DONATH that a man was looking for BILL and that she was going to send him over to her house. She told Mrs. DONATH not to become alarmed because the boy was an old friend of BILL'S and that he was a nice, clean-cut, boy and would not cause any trouble in the DONATH home. After this telephone call, Mrs. WERNECKE and HERBERT went out the rear of the house and HERBERT helped Mrs. WERNECKE get her car out of the garage. Mrs. WERNECKE then entered her car and HERBERT went to the front of the house and entered his car.

Mrs. WERNECKE drove to the DONATH home at 629 Webster Avenue and HERBERT followed in his car.

Upon arriving at the DONATH home, Mrs. WERNECKE advised that she went to the door and told BILL that an FBI man was out in front and wanted to see him. Mrs. WERNECKE advised at this point that she was not in the habit of playing jokes on people; however, she thought that it would be funny to tell BILL that an FBI man was there to see him. Upon being advised of this fact BILL immediately went to HERBERT'S car and they exchanged greetings. Mrs. WERNECKE stated that she remained at the DONATH home only a few minutes inasmuch as she had an appointment at the hospital to take some treatments.

On the night of Thursday, 6-25-42, Mrs. WERNECKE accompanied by her son BILL, HERBERT HAUPT, ELLI DONATH and her daughter GERTRUDE DONATH, drove to the home of ERNIE SCHARF in Des Plaines, Illinois. Mrs. WERNECKE advised that the reason that the above mentioned individuals all went to the SCHARF home was the fact that HERBERT had suggested that he and BILL go out to see ERNIE SCHARF and that upon the suggestion of Mrs. DONATH that they all accompany them. Mrs. WERNECKE consented to go along. Mrs. WERNECKE stated that the reason Mrs. DONATH wanted to go along was the fact that she knew that if HERBERT and BILL got out together with ERNIE SCHARF there would possibly be some drinking and she did not want BILL to be in company of these other two men when they were drinking, inasmuch as BILL did not drink.

On arriving at the SCHARF home in Des Plaines, Illinois, Mrs. WERNECKE stated that she did not pay much attention to the conversation that was taking place because she had been ill and was tired

and had slept through most of the conversation. She did recall, however that HERBERT had showed his draft card to ERNIE SCHARF and his wife and that he had talked about being in Mexico digging gold. She also recalled that HERBERT had payed an old cleaning bill to ERNIE SCHARF and she thought that it was approximately \$4.00. Mrs. WERNECKE advised that they remained at the SCHARF home approximately 45 minutes.

Mrs. WERNECKE volunteered further information concerning HERBERT HAUPT and stated that she had seen him on several occasions at the Bund headquarters on Northwestern Avenue. She further advised that HERBERT had been out to their farm on many occasions and that he generally brought somebody else with him who was not invited. Mrs. WERNECKE further advised that she was acquainted with GERDA MELIND; however she felt that GERDA was not good enough for HERBERT and that she was glad when HERBERT and GERDA broke up.

She advised that GERDA was terribly jealous of HERBERT and that on one occasion she had taken some carbolic acid because of HERBERT. Mrs. WERNECKE also made the remark in referring to HERBERT "the little bum didn't even say goodbye to me when he left." Mrs. WERNECKE was referring to HERBERT leaving this country and going to Mexico when she made this statement.

With reference to GERDA MELIND, Mrs. WERNECKE was reluctant to furnish any information concerning her. She stated however, that GERDA was formerly a model for some store in Chicago and that upon losing this job she took a beauty operator's course and obtained her present job at the beauty shop in the Bismark Hotel. With reference to ERNIE SCHARF, Mrs. WERNECKE advised that she knew ERNIE SCHARF quite well. She felt that the denaturalization proceedings which were presently being brought against ERNIE SCHARF were entirely unwarranted and that ERNIE was definitely a good, loyal, American citizen.

She stated that she had discussed ERNIE'S background with him on several occasions and that ERNIE had told her that he suffered many hardships in Germany subsequent to the First World War. ERNIE told Mrs. WERNECKE how difficult it was to obtain employment in Germany after the war and that it was also very difficult to obtain enough to eat and to keep alive. ERNIE told her that the Jews had gained control of all the property in Germany and that the German money was not worth anything. Mrs. WERNECKE stated that the reason



ERNIE SCHARF came to this country was in order to earn a better living and to get away from Germany. She felt that ERNIE definitely did not want to go back to Germany. Mrs. WERNECKE continued that ERNIE might possibly have said something in favor of Germany or some slightly derogatory remark against this country when he was under the influence of beer.

She advised that ERNIE did drink beer quite a lot and it was on these occasions that he brought up the hardships he had suffered in Germany and in this country in trying to make a living. She stated that ERNIE was very hot headed and often times flew off the handle and made statements that he did not mean.

Mrs. WERNECKE then discussed the trouble that HERBERT HAUPT had caused his parents and his relatives and stated that it was her belief that HERBERT had endeavored to renew BILL'S friendship in order to ask him to help him carry on his sabotage work in this country. She advised that if HERBERT had continued his association with BILL that he would in all probability have propositioned BILL to do some work for him. Mrs. WERNECKE then discussed the various newspapers in Chicago and stated that they were all malicious in printing various things about her and her son BILL and she advised that the newspapers have printed some malicious lies about BILL and about the various things that were on the WERNECKE farm. She specifically made mention of the fact that papers had stated when she was brought before the Grand Jury in 1940 that she was "paraded before the Grand Jury". Mrs. WERNECKE appeared to be very bitter against the newspapers, the Communists and certain activities of the United States government.

Upon arriving at the WERNECKE home after a search of the farm, Special Agent ROBE accompanied Mrs. WERNECKE to her door and thanked her for the cooperation she had given the agents conducting the search. Mrs. WERNECKE again stated that she did not believe that the Bureau had any right to search her home and that if we were the right kind of an organization we would have afforded her more protection during the time that HERBERT HAUPT was in Chicago. In this connection she stated that she could have gotten into serious trouble by HERBERT HAUPT'S visit to her home by HERBERT leaving a package in her home similar to the packages left in his parents and relatives home. She stated that having known HERBERT prior to his departure from this country she in all probability would have kept anything for HERBERT

that he might have left with her and not knowing that HERBERT was over here for purposes detrimental to this country. Mrs. WERNECKE thought that the FBI should have come to her and warned her that HERBERT was in this country to commit sabotage in order that she might be on guard against HERBERT coming to her home. Mrs. WERNECKE again became very belligerent and expressed the thought that the FBI should warn everybody of such a situation in order that they might be on guard against any visits by such individuals.

It should be noted that she referred to HITLER several times as "that lousy HITLER" indicating that she was definitely against HITLER.

On Monday, 9-7-42, Special Agent P. V. ROBE, J. E. TIERNEY and J. B. MURPHY took WILLIAM WERNECKE from the Chicago Field Division to the Fifth District Police Station at approximately 6:00 P. M. Enroute to the 5th district police station WERNECKE made the remark that the FBI had not afforded him complete protection as a citizen due to the fact that during the years that he was attending the Bund, the FBI did not tell him that it was a bad place and that he should not go there. WERNECKE stated that the FBI knew that the Bund was engaged in un-American activities and due to the fact that it was free and open to the public he assumed that it was all right for him to visit in the Bund headquarters. He stated that if he had known the Bund was not entirely American he would not have gone there and that the FBI should have closed up the place three years ago.

Based on a telephone call to the Chicago Field Division from Sheriff LESTER EDINGER of Woodstock, McHenry County, Illinois, Agents S. R. BELL and H. E. HEYSTEK on September 7, 1942, called on the Sheriff to attempt to obtain further information regarding a farm which was alleged to be owned by WILLIAM WERNECKE and on which had been reported were hidden certain machine guns. Agents called on the Sheriff at his office and he stated that one WILLIAM WILLIAMS, a neighbor, had related to him that he had heard in a round about way that certain machine guns had once been hidden in the barn of the farm and he had heard further that the owner, WERNECKE, was a member of the Bund and that he had certain Bund literature on the farm.

Sheriff EDINGER and Chief Deputy REESE and the Sheriff's son, MR. EDINGER, accompanied Agents to the farm of MR. WILLIAM WILLIAMS where he related substantially no further information except to say that he had received his original information from one MICHAEL PERRIN who owns the farm which adjoins the WERNECKE farm on the West. MR. PERRIN was interviewed by Agents and he related that he had received his information from one LAVERNE C. JONES who is the Manager of the farm and who has resided on the place for the past sixteen months. PERRIN further related that he had worked for WERNECKE on a few occasions sowing oats and doing various farm work and he related that JONES was not allowed to have any company or to leave the farm.

PERRIN further related that it was his knowledge that WILLIAM WERNECKE and his mother were out to the farm about once or twice a week. Several months ago JONES came over to PERRIN's farm, stating that WERNECKE had not paid him his wages for two months and that he had no food and PERRIN related that JONES was very angry with WERNECKE and that he began the story of how he had seen machine guns behind the baled hay in the barn on the WERNECKE place and he also told PERRIN that he believed that WERNECKE was a member of the Bund. PERRIN related at this point that he considered JONES "pretty nutty" so that he gave JONES some money with which to buy food and that he did not put a great deal of credence into the story about machine guns. He did relate, however, that the story was told by him to WILLIAMS and WILLIAMS had remarked "Well, when we go over there to do some threshing, we will have a lookaround". PERRIN said the matter was dropped at that point and no further thought was given to it until the recent newspaper publicity regarding WERNECKE. PERRIN added that he had no idea that WERNECKE is now or ever was a Minister and he related in fact that WERNECKE was considered as something of a playboy and he stated that WERNECKE had given him wine on one occasion and that it was his knowledge that WERNECKE often frequented taverns in that neighborhood.

PERRIN further added that JONES and his wife had been on the place for sixteen months and that they were almost like prisoners and that they were not allowed

to leave the place.

MR. LAVERNE C. JONES was interviewed by Agents at the WERNECKE place and he stated that he was the Manager or custodian of the place and that he and his wife were the only persons who were permanently on the place and he related that the WERNECKES only came out to the farm about once or twice a week.

Inasmuch as JONES is the manager in charge of the farm he executed a voluntary waiver of search of the premises which is being retained in the files of the Chicago Field Division.

JONES related that he is somewhat suspicious of MRS. WERNECKE and WILLIAM WERNECKE and he stated that he and his wife had once discussed the possibility of their being German spies. JONES related that once he saw a picture which he indicated was something over one foot (1') square of HITLER. He related that this picture was locked up in the barn. He stated that he had been working for the WERNECKES for about sixteen months and that he had been hired because of his ability to take care of horses.

JONES related that his instructions were on coming to work on the farm to obtain the license number of anyone coming on the place, saving same for MRS. WERNECKE. He was also instructed never to leave the place or to have any guests or to let anyone at any time go into the barns and he was instructed to keep all of the premises under lock and key. JONES related that WERNECKE regularly took long walks over the farm and that he went beyond the hill which lies to the West of the house and that he ordinarily spent from one to two hours on that side of the farm.

JONES related that he did not know the purpose for WERNECKE's visits to that section of the farm. JONES related that he has seen WILLIAM WERNECKE wear a pistol and shoot the same at targets on the farm and that he saw once what he thought was a machine gun which was being handled by WERNECKE and another man in WERNECKE's car, but he stated as he had never seen a machine gun he was not sure whether this object was one or not. JONES vigorously denied having ever told anyone that any machine guns had ever been hidden in the barn on this farm. He related that he stored the grain and hay in the barn and that he was positive that nothing was hidden under or behind any of it.

JONES related that he never read a newspaper and that he had never heard of HERBERT HAUPT and that he did not know until the day of the interview, September 7, 1942, that WILLIAM WERNECKE had been apprehended. He related, however, that on the morning of September 7, he had made a short trip to Huntley for supplies and he had been informed WERNECKE had been arrested and he further related that on the same day he had received a letter from his wife who is now ill in the Illinois Research Hospital, Wood and Polk Sts., Chicago, and in the letter was a newspaper clipping regarding the arrest of WILLIAM WERNECKE.

JONES said that MRS. WERNECKE once told him and his wife never to discuss the war, explaining that no one knew how the war was going to end and that they never discussed it and that it was safer not to have anything to say about it. JONES related that he and his wife were once invited over to the WERNECKES' house on the place to play cards and that he and his wife heard pro-Nazi statements at that time.

JONES related that one EMILIE SCHARF was a frequent visitor to the WERNECKE farm and that he disliked SCHARF because SCHARF had once tried to make him "Heil HITLER" and that he regarded SCHARF as being very pro-Nazi. JONES related that SCHARF has a vegetable garden near his house on the farm and that on Saturday afternoon, September 5, 1942, SCHARF had spent approximately two hours from 4:00 to 6:00 P.M. digging potatoes from the garden, and that SCHARF had moved several bags of potatoes from the garden.

JONES related that he had never made any report of his suspicions regarding the WERNECKES because he was afraid that he would lose his job and that he would be unable to obtain other work and that as his wife was ill, he thought it best not to jeopardize his position on the WERNECKE farm although he said he was very much afraid to remain on the farm as Manager.

A search of the records in the office of the County Clerk of McHenry County revealed that the farm on which JONES is now the Manager was obtained from JOHN W. McGUINN and wife, et al, by MRS. MARTHA C. WERNECKE under a warranty deed on March 22, 1941. It is described as approximately 86.32 acres more or less, being lot 2 of the Southwest quarter of Section 31, Township 43 North, Range 7 East of 3rd principal meridian, being in the township of Grafton.

The general index of grantors of Real property in McHenry County reveals no further transfer of this property to date.

Subsequent to his apprehension on September 5, 1942, at 6250 Wayne Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, Subject WERNECKE consented in writing to Special Agents' searching his room which he had occupied at the Swiss Club, 635 Webster Street, Chicago, Illinois. The signed consent of WILLIAM WERNECKE is being retained in the Chicago files.

Special Agents HARVARD E. HEYSTEK and SAMUEL B. BLASKEY searched Room 39 at the Swiss Club, 635 Webster Street, with negative results.

ERNEST SCHAEUBLIN, Manager of the Swiss Club at 635 Webster Street, telephone Diversey 1533, advised that on Monday, August 31, 1942, Mrs. DONATH, who lives at 629 Webster Street, asked him for a room for a few nights for WERNECKE. Mr. SCHAEUBLIN provided WERNECKE with a room, Room #39, and advised that WERNECKE did not register. SCHAEUBLIN stated that WERNECKE remained until Thursday, September 3, 1942, when he left with a suit case.

IRVIN-KRUEGER, 1638 North Washtenaw Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, telephone Humboldt 8959, called the Chicago Field Office and stated that he had information on the instant matter and was interviewed in his home by Special Agent SAMUEL B. BLASKEY on September 7, 1942.

The following signed statement, of which the original is being retained in the Chicago files, was given by Mr. KRUEGER to Agent:

"Chicago, Ill.  
September 7, 1942

"I, IRVIN KRUEGER, freely and voluntarily make the following signed statement to SAMUEL B. BLASKEY, who has identified himself to me as a Special Agent of the F.B.I. He has made no threats or promises to me to cause me to sign this statement and has told me that I do not have to make this statement and that whatever I say may be used against me in court.

"I reside at 1638 North Washtenaw Avenue and am employed as a wholesale milk salesman for Sidney Wanzer and Sons Dairy. In that capacity I deliver milk to the grocery store of OTTO DONATH at 629 W. Webster Street six days a week.

"During the past eight or nine months I have seen WILLIAM WERNECKE there at that store about 20 times a month in the mornings about 10:45 A.M. I last saw him on Thursday, September 3, 1942, when he was outside of the store sitting in a black sedan automobile, the make of which I do not recall, talking to a man whose first name is EMIL, but whose last name I do not recall. EMIL was sitting behind the wheel. EMIL is a wholesale meat dealer.

"Whenever I have seen WERNECKE, he has worn only trouser and a shirt, and very seldom a coat. I have never seen him with a minister's turned around collar and bib.

"Right after HERBERT HAUPT's arrest was announced in the papers, Mrs. DONATH told me that WERNECKE brought HAUPT to her store where they talked.

"WERNECKE has been going with DONATH's daughter, GERTRUDE, and has taken her to Madison, Wisconsin. About two weeks ago, Mrs. DONATH told me WERNECKE went up to Lake Superior and caught

"fish, which she showed me.

"WERNECKE was living in the neighborhood of the DONATHS who have one of his dogs.

"I have read the foregoing statement and certify that it is the truth.

/s/ IRVIN KRUEGER

Witness:

SAMUEL B. BLASKEY, Special Agent F.B.I., Chicago, Ill."

Mr. KRUEGER indicated his willingness to testify.



25 - 5976

The following is the list of personal property taken from  
WILLIAM B. WERNECKE'S person:

- (1) Eight \$1 bills.
- (2) One \$5 bill.
- (3) \$1.47 in loose change.
- (4) One pocket piece.
- (5) One pocket knife, three blades.
- (6) Ten assorted keys.
- (7) One partially full box of Bayer aspirin tablets.
- (8) Two non-resident fishing licenses, State of Wisconsin, 1940-1941, 1942-1943, William B. Wernecke.
- (9) One membership card, Hiawatha Rifle & Pistol Club, #103, expiring 1940, issued to William Wernecke.
- (10) One University of Chicago Rifle Club membership card, expiring March 18, 1942, evidencing that W. Wernecke is enrolled in the Institute of Military Studies.
- (11) One registration certificate under the Selective Service Act, to William Bernard Wernecke.
- (12) Automobile operator's license.
- (13) Registration card for Hudson automobile.
- (14) Expired federal use tax on motor vehicle (stamp). Receipt dated March 13, 1942, for trust deed signed by T. W. Miller.

- (15) Eight receipts signed by E. P. Richter to William Wernecke, totaling \$53.50.
- (16) Illinois resident fishing license, 1942, issued to William Wernecke.
- (17) One box of matches.
- (18) One stocking cap.
- (19) One pocket comb in case.
- (20) One handkerchief.
- (21) Assorted papers.

WILLIAM WERNECKE signed the following statement:

"I have read the above list on this page and one other and signed both pages as a true list of personal property taken from me by the F.B.I. Money amounting to \$14.47 and one pocket comb was returned to me."

That statement was witnessed by Special Agents J. B. Murphy and J. E. Tierney.

The original of the above list and signed statement is being retained in the files of the Chicago Field Division.

It should be noted that among the assorted papers listed as Item 21 were found the following:

(a) Piece of paper torn in two parts, on which was written a note to BILL from ERNIE (presumably ERNIE SCHARF), advising WERNECKE that a petition had been filed in the United States District Court to revoke SCHARF'S citizenship. The note advised that SCHARF became aware of the fact that denaturalization proceedings against him were in progress from a newspaper reporter attached to the Tribune. SCHARF also stated that he had called TED MILLER to handle his case for him, but that he would have to wait for the outcome of MILLER'S application for a restoration of his commission in the Navy.

(b) Two notices from JAMES L. BALDWIN, Board of Trade Building, Chicago, telephone number Harrison 5783-4, to WERNECKE, advising WERNECKE of meetings of the Breakfast Group at the LaSalle Hotel on Thursday, June 25, 1942, and on Thursday, August 20, 1942.

(c) A letter under date of August 28, 1942, addressed to REV. WILLIAM WERNECKE, 6250 Wayne Avenue, from E. P. RICHTER, on a letterhead of the Christ Evangelical Lutheran Church, Fourth ACMA, 82 W. Washington Street. This letter inquires where Wernecke has been, and states that Richter has been unable to reach him. The letter advises that the lease for the ACMA office is to be cancelled as of August 31, 1942, but that they will continue to use that address for mailing purposes. The letter states that one of the telephones, Dearborn 0245, has been discontinued, but that the other telephone, Dearborn 0236, can be used for calls. Richter advised Wernecke in this letter that he, Richter, had secured a position in a factory, where he commenced working on the night shift on August 22, 1942, and that because of that fact he, Richter, resigned his position as Regent Bishop. Richter stated that the functions of Regent Executive Bishop were passed on to REV. FRED BROWN. In conclusion, that communication reminded Wernecke that it was necessary to obtain a store or a flat for the purpose of storing what records of ACMA remained after many of the records had been turned over to the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

All of the above personal effects of WILLIAM B. WERNECKE are being retained in the files of the Chicago Field Division.

File 25-5976

In connection with the arrest of WILLIAM BERNARD WERNECKE under date of September 5, 1942 at 6250 Wayne Avenue, voluntary permission was granted to search the premises at 6250 North Wayne Avenue and also the premises of Mrs. MARTHA C. WERNECKE'S farm at Huntley, Illinois. The following material was found:

Book entitled "Abundance For All"  
"The Jew Menace."  
Manual of Military Training  
Two Copies of the Revealer  
Mein Kampf  
Germany and England  
Bombshell Against Christianity  
The Whited Sepulchre  
The World Hoax  
Hidden Empire  
Religion in the USSR  
Germany  
Our Victory in the East  
Hitler  
Pamphlet on the President of the United States and Chancellor of the German Reich  
The Case for Germany  
Speech Delivered in the Reichstag  
The Case of the Athenia  
Adolf Hitler, from speeches 1933-1938  
German Political Profiles  
Speeches of Adolf Hitler on Jan. 30, 1939  
Germany's Colonial Problem  
Martin Luther and the Jews  
The National Socialist Party Programme  
The Octopus  
Hitler Germany  
Polish Acts of Atrocity Against The German Minority in Poland  
Dokumente zur Vorgeschichte des Krieges  
One photograph taken in June, 1939  
One letter from the Public Service Commission of Wisconsin postmarked April 13, 1933  
One letter from the War Department postmarked Washington, D. C. March 20, 1933  
Letter from the War Department postmarked Washington, D. C. March 15, 1933  
Letter from the War Department postmarked February 25, 1933  
Letter dated February 4, 1939 addressed to the Standard Oil Company, and signed by OTTO WILLMEIT.

File 25-5976

One snapshot of WILLIAM B. WERNECKE bearing date of November, 1940  
One snapshot of WILLIAM B. WERNECKE sitting, which bears date of November, 1940  
One snapshot showing couch and cat ashtray  
Address Notice of ROBERT EDWARD EDMONDSON  
Postal money order dated September 14, 1938 to CHARLES B. HUDSON  
Postal money order dated September 14, 1938 to Militant Christian Patriots, Glendale, California  
Postal money order dated September 14, 1938 to ROBERT E. EDMONDSON  
Note to correspondents, by ROBERT EDWARD EDMONDSON  
List of articles totaling \$4.16 receipt  
Address of Mrs. FRANCES DUSENBERRY  
Book entitled "Look to Germany" and its contents  
Pamphlets entitled "The Truth about the Origin of the War" Who Profits by War  
World Peace or War of Destruction  
Eight cartoons entitled "Does Hitler imitate Indian warfare methods"  
Receipt to WILLIAM WERNECKE dated 12/22/37  
Announcement of funds raising party to spread work of Father COUGHLIN  
Envelope addressed to Rev. WILLIAM WERNECKE from Co-operative Neighborhood Druggists Association, with contents  
11 copies of picture post cards, anti-British propaganda  
Receipt for imported printed matter, #495683  
Notes regarding Christian Ministry College, dated May 11, 1941  
Letter to WILLIAM B. WERNECKE, postmarked Hamburg, May 11, 1940  
Letter from DOUGLAS CAMPBELL, dated December 3, 1940  
Receipt from Steuben Society, dated December 17, 1940  
Notes on May 15, 1941 of Officers Training class, Acma.  
Copy of "The Hour", dated March 15, 1941  
Letter to WILLIAM WERNECKE from America First Committee, March 25, 1941  
Numerous copies of leaflet entitled "Anti-semitism be exposed."  
Letter from DOUGLAS CAMPBELL, dated January 7, 1941  
Letter head of Illinois Vigilance Association  
Receipt dated February 10, 1942, signed by E. P. RICHTER  
Leaflet entitled "Gentile Declaration of Independence."  
Receipt dated February 12, 1941 for 50¢, signed by E. P. RICHTER  
Letter dated November, 1940 from Deutscher Fichte Bund  
Enrollment card of Ennie Scharf in America First Committee  
Letter from Aryan Book Store dated February 15, 1941  
Bill to Aryan Book store from Pelley Publishers, August 1, 1940  
Letter from America First Committee to WILLIAM WERNECKE, April 20, 1941  
Letter to WILLIAM WERNECKE dated April 30, 1941  
Application for membership card in Citizens Keep America out of War Committee  
Contents and envelope to WILLIAM B. WERNECKE May 3, 1941 from Selective Service  
Letter to Rev. WILLIAM WERNECKE dated January 27, 1942 from 82 West Washington

File 25-5976

Overseas cap

Contents of envelope entitled Religious Education Ad. Course with Acma return address

Contents of unaddressed envelope with return to Joint Committee on Patriotic Organizations

Letter to Rev. Chaplain W. WERNECKE dated June 27, 1941, return to Acma

Orders of service of Acma dated July 26, 1942

Miscellaneous receipts from Lutheran Community Consumers Council

Letter addressed Rev. WILLIAM WERNECKE dated June 27, 1941

Leaflet entitled "A financial war".

Statement dated 6,5-41 regarding Lutheran Community Council of Acma.

Diary, National Surety, 1942

Letter dated April 27, 1942, signed M. HALLER, asst. secretary

Membership card #30059 of the Steuben Society, issued to WILLIAM WERNECKE

Wooden container from Atlas Tear Gas Company, Chicago, Illinois

Diary, 1941 (Marquette)

Box containing miscellaneous insignia

One Redfield Ramp Sight

Moody Bible Institute Correspondence material

Book entitled Deutscher Arbeitsfront

Folder containing Acma, Christ Church II material

Box containing National Rifle Association medals and insignia

Letter listing contents of package sent to German prisoners of war

One 45 caliber Colt revolver #150263

One 45 caliber Colt automatic U. S. Army model pistol #456572, with clip

Two 25 caliber automatic pistols clips, loaded

One leather pistol holster #423

One leather A-45, 45 automatic pistol holder

One .32 caliber Colt automatic pistol, #264587 with holster (no clip)

Two wooden German emblems

Folder of Allied Christian Management Army

Letter addressed to WILLIAM WERNECKE, postmarked October 19, 1941, Chicago

One small Swastika tie pin, placed in box with W. R. A.

Post card of Hitler, signed WILLIAM

Prisoner of war mail card postmarked November 14, 1941, base APO, Canada

Letter from National Workers League dated Detroit, Michigan, February 11, 1942

Reichsdeutsche Vereinigung ticket

Contents of letter addressed to the Trustees of ACMA, Christ Church II (Inc.)

Letter dated August 17, 1941 from FRANK HAMILTON

Leaflet of German American Bund to join the protest mass meeting

Ledger binder of copies of Facts in Review

Approximately 1,000 rounds miscellaneous caliber rifle ammunition;  
 approximately 450 miscellaneous caliber revolver ammunition;  
 approximately 125 rounds miscellaneous shot gun ammunition; (Note .22  
 caliber is considered rifle ammunition  
 One ammunition belt for shot gun and one for pistol  
 One leather holster  
 Receipt dated April 10, 1942 from NEWELL MECARTNEY  
 Receipt from NEWELL MECARTNEY dated April 7, 1942  
 Letters from NEWELL MECARTNEY dated December 3, 1940 to the U. S. Attorney  
 and to the Chicago Daily News regarding WERNECKE  
 One Klug high powered rifle sight  
 Application for council, The Silver Shirt Legion of America with ten signa-  
 tures  
 Certificate of Organization, Christian Defense Council  
 Two page list of Committees of Christian Defense Council  
 One red card index box with contents  
 One card index box, labeled addresses  
 Letter dated October 1, 1940 from Deutscher Fichte-Bund  
 Contents of letter to WERNECKE postmarked with "Nach Nordamerika"  
 One Christian Defense Council bond.  
 Eight typewritten pages along anti-semitic lines  
 Leaflet entitled "America's Problems and what the Silver Shirts can do to  
 solve it."  
 Lecture entitled Roosevelt Du Pont Ammunition Trust  
 Leaflet entitled "Is Father COUGHLIN a Menace to American Democracy."  
 The following guns:  
 One model 1878 Springfield rifle #16426  
 One model 1917 Remington #E-22163, and number on trigger guard #522998  
 One Springfield rifle #445565  
 One 1898 Model Springfield rifle #304781  
 One 1873 Model Springfield rifle #80976  
 One Hopkins and Allen 12 gauge double barrel shot gun. (This is broken  
 and held together with rubber bands)  
 One double barrel muzzle loading shot gun with inscription on left side  
 In Suhl.  
 One double barrel muzzle loading shotgun, no identifying marks  
 One New England Westinghouse rifle #1311654  
 One .22 caliber Winchester pump rifle model 1890 #459114  
 One Wards Western Field .22 caliber rifle #47-C  
 One wooden glass front gun case with following guns  
 One tear gas fountain pen gun  
 One antique pistol bearing name CARL WUNDER in Mannheim

One antique pistol inscribed with name GRETSON  
 One antique pistol bearing name FAUCHERON  
 One antique pistol inscribed Columbia, S. C. 1858, Palmetto Armory  
 One Webley air pistol  
 One curved blade dagger and case  
 One antique gun with name Bennett Royal Exchange London.  
 One gun barrel #3579  
 One Remington break action pistol #257  
 Letter from Hamburg, Germany to WILLIAM WERNECKE, dated July 29, 1939  
 Leaflet entitled Hitler and his friends  
 Miscellaneous propaganda leaflets  
 Leaflet entitled American Nationalist Confederation  
 One copy mimeographed of the Octopus  
 Membership card in the Gentile Workers Party of America issued to WILLIAM WERNECKE  
 Copy of letter from Knights of White Camelia dated May 4, 1939  
 Letter from American Defenders dated September 10, 1938  
 Seven booklets regarding German propaganda  
 Two letters to WERNECKE from Moody Bible Institute, dated April 23, 1941 and September 16, 1941  
 Letter to Felley Publishers dated August 10, 1939  
 Letter from Felley Publishers dated August 15, 1939  
 Letter from Rev. CHARLES COUGHLIN dated March 23, 1939  
 Letter from Rev. CHARLES COUGHLIN dated April 3, 1939  
 Envelope and contents entitled Party platforms.  
 One black case containing approximately half box of .45 automatic cartridges  
     one box of six .30 caliber Luger cartridges, one box .22 caliber cartridges  
 22 caliber Colt automatic Woodsman pistol #150177  
 One 4-10 shotgun - Iver Johnson Champion Model, Serial #19442-E  
 Two boxes .22 caliber shells  
 One 4-10 shell  
 Five .45 shells  
 Two boxes - 20 gauge shot gun shells  
 One box - 16 gauge shot gun shells  
 One box - .41 caliber short, rim fire cartridges  
 one-half box of .32 caliber short, rim fire cartridges  
 13 - .12 gauge shot gun shells  
 20 - carbine ball cartridges  
 Reloading caliber - 45  
 Two clips of 30 - 06 caliber cartridges  
 32 - .45 gauge government cartridges, V. M. C.  
 Three - 30 - 06 rifle  
 Two - .45 caliber  
 One - .22 caliber  
 Two cans - 8 ounce Du Pont smokeless powder (shot gun powder)



An analysis of the material found reflects that the following is pertinent to the instant case in that it shows the subject's connections with known individuals and known organizations.

Books and Pamphlets

Mein Kampf by ADOLF HITLER, abridged and translated by E. T. S. Dugdale, published by Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston

The Octopus by Rev. FRANK WOODRUFF JOHNSON, published by the author, October, 1940, 2304 Fontenelle Boulevard, Omaha, Nebraska.

Our Victory in the East by FREDERICK HEISS, published in 1940 by Volk und Reich, Verlag, Berlin. This pamphlet is written in English and French and is an account of the struggle of the German Army in Poland with comments on Germany's military policy by Col. RUDOLPH RITTER von KYLANDER.

Germany and England by NESTOR H. WEBSTER, published by Boswell Publishing Company, Ltd., 10 Essex Street, London, November, 1938.

Deutscher Arbeitsfront (German Workers Front) by REINHOLD SCHARWKE, published by PAUL HOCKUTH in Berlin, 1934. This book is a picture book of the Workers Front in Germany.

Exchange of Communications between the President of the United States and the German Reich, published by the German Library of Information, New York City, April, 1939.

Case of the Athenia, by ADOLF HALFELD, published by the German Information Service, Berlin, Germany, 1939. This book portrays the German version of the story of the Athenia and ridicules the English version.

Bombshell Against Christianity by "Marcus Eli Ravage--a hebrew", published by the World Service Library. This is a pamphlet of anti-Jewish propaganda.

Look to Germany--The Heart of Germany, by STANLEY MC CLOTCHE, published by HEINRICH HOFFMANN, Berlin, Germany. This is a propaganda book on the National Socialist Party in Germany, written in the English language. It is prefaced with the synopsis of Hitler's life and rise to power. Inscribed on the first page of this book in ink is the following: "With kind wishes Th. KESSEMEIER b. o. OSCAR C. PFAUS, Hamburg, Germany, May, 1939". Just below the salutation appears the Deutscher Frichte Bund.

Dokumente zur Vorgeschichte des Krieges (document of history before the war) published in Berlin, 1939, Gedruckt in der reichs druckerei. This history is written in German pertaining to historical events of the Nazi regime prior to the present war.

Hitler Germany as seen by a Foreigner by CESARE SANTORO, published by Internationaler Verlage, Berlin W. 15, 1938, translated from the third German edition. Pro-Germah propaganda.

Hitler Wie in Ihn Keiner Kennt by HEINRICH HOFFMANN and BALDUR VON SCHIRACH, published by Verlag und Vertriebs-Gesellschaft, M. B. H., Berlin, W. 35, 1935. Photographs of Hitler in various poses throughout Germany.

The Whited Sepulchre, sub-titled An Authentic Account of church prosecution in Russia by CARLO VON KUGELGEN, translated by L. M. STALKER, published in London by the Lutterworth Press, 1935.

Der Sieg im Osten by FRIEDRICH HEISS published by Volt und Reich, Verlag, Berlin, 1940. A story and photographs of the Polish invasion.

Pick Me Up--Your War Time Weekly Pamphlet, January, 1940, #1066, published by the Peoples Friend, London E. C. 4. Pro-German and anti-British propaganda.

Politics and Phraseology, Pamphlet #1272, published by Falken Press, Hamburg, Germany. This anti-British pamphlet discusses England's acquisition of its various colonies.

Adolf Hitler - From Speeches 1933-1938, edited by RICHARD MANNIG #8-10, published by Terramare Office, Berlin, 1938. This contains excerpts from Hitler's speeches.

English translation and German language copies of speech by Fuehrer and Chancellor Hitler to the Reichstag on January 30, 1939, published by M. Muller and Sohn, K. G. Berlin, S. J. 68.

The National Socialist Party Programme, Munich, February 24, 1920 published by the Terramare Press, Berlin, S. W. 19, 1937. This contains the 25 point program of the National Socialist Party.

Germany by FRIEDRICH HEISS published by the Volk und Reich Verlag, Berlin, 1938. Pictorial stories of Germany showing peaceful, happy scenes with English captions and explanations.

German political profiles, Hans Heinz Sadila-Mantau, No. 2, published by Terramare Office, Berlin, 1938.

The Revealer - A christian news journal, Vol. 3, No. 7, by GERALD R. WINROD editor, Wichita, Kansas, October 15, 1936. This publication traces President Roosevelt's ancestry back to Jewish immigrants and its comments are anti-semitic and anti-Roosevelt.

Diary containing names and telephone numbers of FRANZ MICHEL, HEINZ KOCH, DILLING, GEORGE, CUPID DOLL, and noting that on January 13, 1942 WERNICKE had an appointment with RICHTER, that he had a meeting with RICHTER at the Plaza Hotel January 15, 1942; that February 13, 1942 was a school night; that the military school was to convene at 6:35 on March 11, 1942; that he had a meeting with ERNIE SCHARF at Elgin March 12, 1942; that the military school had another meeting on March 13, 1942. The Diary also noted several appointments with a Dr. DEIST. There was a slip of paper inserted in the diary in the pages covering September 4 to September 7, 1942, reminding WERNICKE to organize a church. It appeared to be in his own handwriting. There was a notation in the memorandum part of the diary that the Christ Evangelical Church IV, A.C.M.A., was recorded in Cook County on June 30, 1941 at 11:50 A. M. in book 1349, pages 214 and 215.

The World Hoax by ERNEST F. ELMHURST, with introduction by WILLIAM DUDLEY PELLEY, printed by Pelley Publishers, Asheville, North Carolina, 1938. It should be noted that on page 2 of this book, there is the stamp of the Aryan Book Store, 3855 North Western Avenue. This book is anti-semitic in character.

The Hidden Empire by the Pelley Publishers - antisemitic publication.

Abundance for All--The Handbook of the American Foundation for Abundance, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, 1939. This is the political, social, and economical program of the American Foundation for Abundance.

The Case for Germany by A. P. LAURIE, published in Berlin, 1939. This is pro-German propaganda.

The Jew Menace by ROY ENGLE. This booklet is anti-semitic and contains the stamp of the Aryan Book Store.

Germany's Colonial Problem by DR. G. KURT JOHANNSEN and H. H. KROFT, London, 1937.

Martin Luther and the Jews by Bishop MARTIN SASSE, Germany, 1939. This pamphlet is anti-semitic.

Manual of Military Training by Col. JAMES A. MOSS of the U. S. Army, an old edition.

Polish Acts of Atrocity Against the German Minority in Poland, published by the German Library of Information, 1940.

### Leaflets

Numerous leaflets of pro-German, anti-English, anti-French, anti-Russian, anti-Jewish propaganda were found, all bearing the seal of the Deutscher Fichte Bund, published in English by HEINRICH KESSLER, 127 Hachallee, Hamburg, Germany. Various other anti-Jewish and anti-English leaflets from the American Guard, the Pelley Press, the Knights of the White Camelia, the National Workers League, and the Father Coughlin Organization, were found. Numerous leaflets of propaganda nature were also found bearing no publishers name or address. One of these was the Gentile Protocols, published in 1941.

### Correspondence and Papers

Receipt for dues paid into the Steuben Society dated December 17, 1940.

Notes from the Officers Training Class held under the auspices of A. C. M. A. May 15, 1941.

Receipts for donations and registration fees paid by WERNECKE and signed by RICHTER, in the name of several A. C. M. A. organizations.

Notes from the meeting of the Christian Ministry College on Sunday May 11, 1941.

Memoranda and letters from and about the various A. C. M. A. organizations.

Letter addressed to Post Office Box 3620, Merchandise Mart Station, Chicago, Illinois, dated October 1, 1940, from OSCAR C. FFAUS of the Deutsche Fichte Bund, referring to an enclosed article giving the German version of a British air raid on Berlin.

Prisoner-of-war-mail card from Canada dated November 14, 1941 to Mrs. WERNECKE written in German.

Instruction sheet in regard to sending packages to German Prisoners of war put out by the American Committee for the German Relief Fund, Inc., 331 Madison Avenue, New York City.

Receipt for .03 contributed by WERNECKE for the Deutscher Weckruf.

Receipt from ROBERT EDWARD EDMONDSON for contributions.

Notice of address at which ROBERT EDWARD EDMONDSON could be reached.

List of literature paid for and obtained from the Furdy Book Shop, Stevens Building, Chicago.

Letters from the War Department to WERNECKE concerning the sale of an old Army rifle to him.

Letter dated April 15, 1933 from the Secretary of the Public Service Commission of Wisconsin in reply to an inquiry by WERNECKE for a map of the Wisconsin River, also showing the dams, power plants, and other obstructions from source to mouth. The reply referred WERNECKE to a publication of the Government Printing Office.

Receipt to an importer for duty paid on merchandise imported through the mail, receipt #49563 dated Chicago January 10, 1941, made out to WILLIAM WERNECKE, 3250 Wayne Avenue. This was for one package of matter printed in Germany and mailed to WERNECKE from Japan with the value of \$1.25 placed thereon. Duty was paid on January 15, 1941. There was a notation on the receipt - "Not legally marked--country of origin not \_\_\_\_\_ (word not clear enough to read).

Membership card #30059 revealing that WERNECKE is a member of the Steuben Society of America and that his dues are paid until December 1, 1942.

Sheet of instructions setting forth the order of the service for A.C.M.A. for the meetings of July 26, 1942 at the LaSalle Hotel. This sheet sets forth that Reverend WERNECKE is to step back of a certain table with an expression of contentment, calm, joy-in-the-Lord, and to open the service with a prayer by speaking with his face upraised slightly and with courage.

Folder of Allied Christian Management Army containing benedictions, ACMA cards

Copy of a letter by RICHTER to the Collector of Internal Revenue concerning the Social Security taxes and listing WILLIAM WERNECKE as a Reverend Father on missionary service and clippings of RICHTER'S appearance before the Grand Jury in August, 1942.

Letter from Moody Bible Institute dated April 23, 1941 indicating the acceptance of WERNECKE as a student.

Letter from Moody Bible Institute dated September 12, 1941 acknowledging receipt of WERNECKE'S letter and advising that he could not take the course at Moody.

Unused paper and envelopes appertaining to a Bible course at Moody Bible Institute.

Letter from NEWELL MECARTNEY dated December 3, 1940 to the Chicago Daily News protesting about an article in that paper which referred to a government investigation of WERNECKE who was his client.

Letter by MECARTNEY to the United States Attorney dated December 3, 1940 requesting an investigation of the printing of the above mentioned story and requesting a indictment of the newspaper and the editor.

Letter from MECARTNEY to WERNECKE advising that MECARTNEY has a check for \$600 and that he needs another check for \$75 payable to the order of SIDNEY BLOCK.

Receipt from MECARTNEY for \$150 to Mrs. WERNICKE, of which \$75 was for a judgment and \$75 was for fees. It should be noted that the envelope containing the aforementioned letters and receipts from MECARTNEY had a return address of Post Office Box 3810, Merchandise Mart Station, Chicago, Illinois.

List of committees of the Christian Defense Council showing WERNECKE and MECARTNEY as members of the propaganda committee.

Letter dated August 10, 1939 apparently from WERNECKE to W. J. TALPEY, Pelley publishers, Box 2630, Asheville, N. C. enclosing a remittance for a bill which was due Pelley Publishers by WERNECKE and stating "About six months ago I spoke to a Mr. EGAR who claims he is leader of the Silver Shirts in Chicago about joining the Silver Legion. He informed me that inasmuch as I was a member of the German American Bund, I could never be a member of the Silver Legion. Being quite certain that this was not true I wrote and asked you, and I have your reply stating that it was quite all right to become a Silver Shirt even though I was a member of the German American Bund." That letter also requests TALPEY'S help and assistance in organizing a Silver Shirt post in Lake County, Illinois and mentions that the Aryan Book Store is the only place in Chicago, Illinois that Silver Shirt literature is sold openly.

Letter from TALPEY on Pelley Publishers letterhead to WERNECKE dated August 15, 1939 acknowledging WERNECKE'S letter of August 10, 1939 and the remittance enclosed therein. TALPEY'S letter also stated that WERNECKE'S request for information concerning the organization of a Silver Shirt post in Lake County, Illinois was referred to the Legion Department and that WERNECKE would hear from the Legion Department in the near future concerning this matter.

Letter from FRANK PEASE on letterhead of American Defenders, Coral Gables, Florida, dated September 10, 1938 to WERNECKE at 6250 Wayne Avenue, concerning the sale of PEASE'S pamphlets by WERNECKE. This letter is in reply to an inquiry of WERNECKE'S and states "Whatever you do as a book seller, as a Bund member, and as an American, avoid all those actions and attitudes which will put you down as a 'Nazi'." The letter contains anti-Semitic views and towards the conclusion of the letter, PEASE says "in short, it is my firm belief that one of the best things a real American counter revolutionist can possibly do is TO PREACH 100% AMERICANISM INSIDE THE BUND; that is to say, a German American."

Pro-Silver Shirt, anti-Semitic, and anti-Roosevelt speeches apparently prepared by WERNECKE for deliverance at various meetings.

Copies of "The News Bulletin", the official organ of the Fascist Party in America, the American National Confederation, with a swastika in the title. This News Bulletin is anti-administration.

Letter from GEORGE DEATHERAGE, Knights of the White Camelia, dated May 5, 1939 replying to WERNECKE'S letter which inquired about affiliation with the Knights of the White Camelia. DEATHERAGE advises WERNECKE to "be on the lookout for F. B. I. men as they are over the nation like locusts. The State Department (BERELE) has demanded an investigation and that's what behind it. Be nice—but firm. To Hell with BERELE. Lookslike we might have some action soon. Fine—I am about fed up on printers ink and would like the smell of a little powder."

Two mimeographed letters dated January, 1940 and April, 1939 respectively at Hamburg, Germany to "Friend of Fichte Association" and signed "Th. KESSEMEIER, Director of Organization" Each letter advises that literature is being enclosed.

Letter dated January, 1940 states that "Trusting that I may have the pleasure to hear from you again in the near future, I am, with my sincerest wishes for a very prosperous New Year, yours most faithfully".

Membership card in Gentile Workers Party of America, membership certificate #5 for WILLIAM WERNECKE, signed by RICHARD J. HEALEY, Regional Director and RICHARD F. STERN, Chairman. On the reverse side of this card, there appears "Gentile Workers Party, the party of the racial nationalist." Also indicated in the reverse side was that all mail should be addressed to "The Key, c/o Joint Committee, P. Org. Post Box 3620, N. Y. Sta."

Bill to Aryan Book Store, 3855 North Western Avenue, Chicago, for \$34.88 from H. DIEBEL, dated August 1, 1940. The salutation on this bill is "Dear Comrade WERNICKE" and states that the bill is for Felley literature.

Letter dated February 17, 1941 to WERNICKE from H. DIEBEL, Aryan Book Store, Los Angeles, California, in which WERNICKE is asked to pay a past due bill for Felley literature. It is also written that WERNICKE and WILLUMETT are having personal difficulties but that these difficulties must be mended as this behavior plays into the enemies' hands. DIEBEL also writes that WERNICKE and WILLUMETT must get together and act as patriots, "in our philosophy as in our fighting spirit, must not suffer under such happenings."

copy of letter dated February 4, 1939 to the Board of Directors, Standard Oil Company, Chicago, and signed "Mr. OTTO WILLUMETT, Chicago group leader". WILLUMETT advises in this letter that Mrs. WERNICKE is not connected with the Bund although she attends Bund lectures in the Bund hall sometimes on Wednesday nights. WILLUMETT also writes that Mrs. WERNICKE is being attacked by the Jewish element because her son, WILLIAM WERNICKE, has incurred the wrath of this element. WILLUMETT further writes that WILLIAM WERNICKE is connected with 27 patriotic organizations in different parts of the United States and by virtue of these affiliations is very useful in fighting Communists and the New Deal. It is also stated in this letter that Mrs. WERNICKE, for her sake, is going to be requested that she take no part in "our activities, but we are going to inform her that we stand behind her in case any injustice or hardship is worked upon her".

Letter dated April 8, 1939 to the Aryan Book Store, 3855 North Western Avenue from CHARLES E. COUGHLIN, Royal Oak, Michigan in which it is written that 50 copies of the March 26th Dis course are being forwarded.

Post card addressed to Mrs. M. C. WERNICKE, 6250 Wayne Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, U. S. A. bearing post office stamp "Berlin". It is to be noted that the postage stamp has been torn off the post card thus obliterating the date. The post card is a picture of Hitler and Rudolph Hess in the Nazi uniform. The card which is written in pencil is as follows: "Dear Mother - Best regards" and is signed with WILLIAM WERNICKE'S signature.

Post cards of the Aryan Book Store, 3855 North Western Avenue, Chicago, bearing the Nazi circle and swastika.

Typewritten sheets setting forth the "Program of the National Socialist German Workers Party".

Typewritten sheets setting forth the "disciplinary regulations of the Fascisti Militia".



Mimeographed pamphlet setting forth the "Platform of the American Nationalist Confederation--a Fascist Party." The principal platform set forth in the pamphlet is anti-Jewish and a unification of all Aryan peoples.

Facts in Review in binder form issued by the German Library of Information, New York City, from August 16, 1939 to April 6, 1941.

Two index card boxes were found at the WERNICKE home during the search and the following cards are being listed as pertinent to the instant case:

"Henry Becker, 1900 Oakdale Ave. (Einhietz Front)"

"Douglas Campbell, 3270 Wrightwood, Spaulding 3430"

"J. Donovan, 7451 Luella Ave. Father Coughlin distributing agent"

"George F. Fitzsimmons, 3629 Pine Grove Ave. Tel. Buckingham 8929  
Mysterious character - called up Willumeit - wanted to join Bund.  
March 8, 1939"

"Herbie Haupt, Lincoln 4427"

"Herbert Haupt (Tel. Maywood 3609)"

"Framer Bird Food, 2105 Roscoe St. (Bund Member, Tel. Graceland 5260"

"Newell Mecartney, Counsellor at Law, 600 J. North Ave."

"Philip O Donnell 4/17/40 , 2149 Fremont Ave. Div. 0895  
attended meeting at Swiss Hall "It is noted on this card that there is a notation "new member". However this was scratched out with pencil.

"Thompson - Holly court 8482 also Sheldrake 4139  
Recommended as anti-Jews by Rob't Vogt of the G. A. B."

"S S Van Wie, Sheldrake 7456, Silvershirt"

"Tom Abinanti, 2754 Diversey, phone Arm. 7322 Jew hater"

"Jake Becker, 1365 Dayton St. (traitor) (Jew)"

"Dr. Gaetand Corrod, 3765 W. Racine Ave. ph Lin 4844 Good Patriot"

"Hubert Eklhardt Enfant S. C. 1190 Bund Leader South Side"

"Mr. H. Joon Ave. 2866 German Military Org."

"Hugo J. Luethje, 456-60 Belmont Ave. Buck 7521-0387" Business card attached for Bel-Pine Apartment Hotel - Hugo J. Luethje - Prop. Written in pencil on card is "Bund Man O. S."

"Mr. Rogers, 4220 N. Leamington, Chicago, Man. 3590, Father Coughlin's Org."

"Philip Rousque, 4545 N. Clarmont Ave. Communist Investigator at the Bund"

"E. H. Sanctuary, 156 Fifth Ave. NYC anti-Jew Leader"

"Ferdinand Schneider, Rt Box 3, Kenosha, Wis. Kenosha Bund Fueher"

"Fritz Winter, 14 Mohndorferstre, Bremen, Gr. Mueller Steamship Agency"

The following listed insignia were found during the search of the JERNECKE home and are being set out:

Swastika tie pin

Celluloid Nazi Flag - approximately one inch square

Medal indicating life member of National Rifle Association

Medal - Gallery marksman

Pistol Sharpshooter medal

Bronze insignia "U. S."

Lapel ornament "U. S. Ill. 132"

Two Jugenschaft emblems, made of wood.

On September 2, 1942 the Grand Rapids Office enclosed a signed statement obtained from CHARLES HENRY HEDLER of Newyago, Michigan, which was secured from him on the same date. The contents of the statement is being set out hereafter and the statement is being retained in the Chicago files:

"September 2, 1942  
Newyago, Michigan.

"I, CHARLES HENRY HEDLER, of Newyago, Mich., make the following written statement to HERMAN W. MADDOX, who has made himself known to me to be a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. I know that I do not have to make this statement, but I make it voluntarily and it is made without fear on my part and without threats from anyone and knowing that the same might be used against me.

"I am a retired Methodist preacher and I retired in 1938. I presently live at Newyago, Mich., and have lived here for the past four years. I formerly resided in and around Chicago for a period of thirty years. For a number of years I was not active as a minister for reasons of health. I worked for a number of years for the Cracker-Jack Company in Chicago. I held numbers of appointments in various Methodist churches. I retired in 1938 from my preaching duties because I reached the retirement age.

"During the past twenty years I have known E. PAUL RICHTER. I first met him at Villa Park, Ill. He came out from Chicago to help the village board in the matter of sewage disposal. He claimed to have knowledge of engineering. From that time on I saw E. PAUL RICHTER off and on until two years ago. The last time I saw him he was in Chicago. My wife was in the hospital there and I went to see RICHTER. I had made a loan to him in 1928 which he had failed to pay back. I needed the money and tried to collect it from him. He stated that he did not have the money. This is the last time I saw him and I have not heard from him since that time. I do not know what kind of work he was engaged in the last time I saw him.

"During my association with RICHTER, I always found him to be a loyal and patriotic citizen. I have never heard him make an un-American statement or any statement that could be considered subversive. RICHTER was an individual who always had some plan to help the fellow who wasn't getting along well in life or wasn't getting along well in business. He organized the American Rangers, Inc. about 1924 or 1925. This organization existed then and supposed to be composed of young men and have for its purpose to aid in the election of public officers who would be opposed

to Communism and anything that was un-American. I presume that I belonged to that organization although I did not attend any of its meetings. RICHTER told me I was a member. RICHTER organized the Christian Evangelical Lutheran Church. This was purely a religious movement as far as I know and was started about four years ago. I was notified by RICHTER that I had been made a member. I never attended any meeting and did not even answer RICHTER'S letter about it. I do not know just what the aims and purposes of that organization was and I have never heard any more about it since the letter received from RICHTER. I have no knowledge of the Christian Ministry College. I do not know whether RICHTER organized such a college or not. I presume that RICHTER started the Allied Christian Management Army. I have heard of the organization but I cannot say just what the purposes and aims were. If I ever belonged to that organization I do not know anything about it. As far as I know this organization had no right to ordain ministers. As far as I know RICHTER has never been a regularly ordained minister. I never heard of his being an ordained minister. If he has ever been ordained I have no knowledge of the fact. During the years I knew him he never had a church. If he has any churches or organizations at the present time I do not know what their origin is or what the purpose of the same would be. I do not know what source of income RICHTER has. During the years I knew him I often wondered where he got his living. He did not have a job, except for odd jobs now and then. He was a peculiar type of individual and his great objective was always to find some way to help humanity. It is my opinion that was the reasons he organized the above stated movements but I was never able to see how one movement would aid the other.

"I have never heard of RICHTER using the name of PHILLIP RICHARDS. I have never used that name. I have never used any other name than my own and as far as I know RICHTER has never used any name other than his own. I have never corresponded with the PELLEY PUBLISHERS of Ashville, N. C. I know nothing about the Pelley Publishers or the "Silver Shirt" movement. I never corresponded with them at any time about anything and I know nothing about the cooperation of the Allied Christian Management Army being offered to the Pelley Publishers and I have never written to them for any literature. If anyone has ever used my name requesting literature or in writing to the Pelley Publishers, it has been without my knowledge and consent. I have no knowledge of ever having served as Judge Advocate General of the Allied Christian Management Army in 1937 or any other year. I did not know the organization had such an office and I know nothing about the organization. I have never corresponded with CHARLES BRANDEL CRATE of the Canadian Union of Fascists of Toronto, Canada. I do not know anyone by that name and I have never heard of the Canadian Union of Fascists of Toronto, Canada. If anyone has used my name in writing to such an organization it has been without my knowledge and consent. I have never acknowledged receipt of a copy of the 'Thunderbolt'. I do not know what that is and I

never offered any organization the cooperation of the Allied Christian Management Army because I never had anything to do with the organization. I never sent any person an application blank for membership in that organization. I have never had any correspondence or connection with the Ku Klux Klan of Atlanta, Georgia, Or any other place. I could not say whether RICHTER ever corresponded with such an organization or not. If anyone ever used my name in corresponding with the Ku Klux Klan at any time it has been without my knowledge or consent. I never tried to secure RICHTER a position with the Ku Klux Klan at any time or ever try to get him a position with anyone at any time. He never asked me to help him except when he borrowed a little money from me.

"I do not know whether RICHTER ever had any connection with the German-American Bund in Chicago or Milwaukee or not. I never heard him mention such a fact and never saw anything which would indicate that he did belong to such organization. I never heard of his being connected with the Ku Klux Klan or his ever having been an organizer for such an organization.

"I do not know what RICHTER is doing at the present time. It has been over two years since I have heard from him. I do not know what organizations he has at the present time. I am not a member of any organizations which he has at the present time. I know nothing about RICHTER'S activities or just what he is doing.

"I do not have any letters in my possession from RICHTER and I do not have any records in my possession of any organization which RICHTER ever formed. I have never had any records of any of his organizations. I have received letters from him telling me that he had organized this or that organization but I never answered any of these letters.

"I have read the foregoing statement consisting of pages numbered 1 thru 4 and the same is true and correct according to my knowledge. I have initialed each page and the same voluntarily of the date the same bears date, in the presence of a witness."

/s/ CHARLES HENRY HEDLER

Witness:

HEERMAN W. MADDOX, SA, F.B.I.

UNDEVELOPED LEADS

CHICAGO FIELD OFFICE

At Chicago, Illinois

In view of the various pamphlets and other data obtained as a result of the search of GERNECKE'S home, will endeavor to ascertain if he has distributed propaganda literature since the U. S. entered the war with a view that a violation of the Sedition laws exists.

Will contact the U. S. Attorney relative to the prosecution of this case.

P E N D I N G

DAF:DM

September 11, 1942

Special Agent in Charge  
Chicago, Illinois

RE: WILLIAM BERNARD WERNECKE  
SELECTIVE SERVICE

Dear Sir:

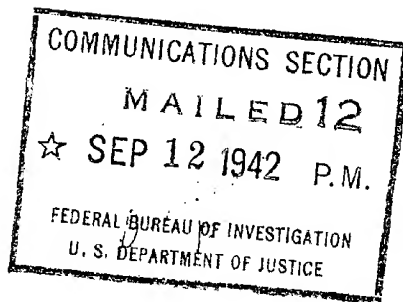
Reference is made to your teletype dated  
September 5, 1942, concerning the search of the premises  
occupied by the above-captioned subject.

It is noted that a book entitled "Deutscher  
Arbeitsfront" was found among the other material possessed  
by the subject. It is requested that this book be for-  
warded to the Bureau for examination in the near future.

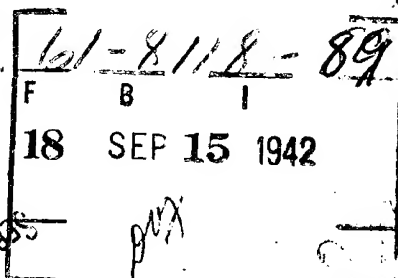
Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover  
Director

Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. E. A. Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Carson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Coffey \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Hendon \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Kramer \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. McGuire \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Quinn Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_



RECORDED



RECEIVED  
SEP 11 7 37 PM '42

8  
17  
I CUT THIS FROM THE N.B. STANDARD TIMES  
TIMESKAST NIGHT SEPT. 9th, 42.

ARTHUR C. COGGESHALL  
1054 Rockdale Ave.  
THE STANDARD-TIMES,

New Bedford Mass.

## Two Seized by FBI



FBI agents have arrested William E. Wernecke (left) of Wadsworth, Ill., on charges of violating the Selective Service Law and Newell Mecartney (right), Evanston, Ill. attorney on a charge of conspiracy to

—Associated Press Wirephoto  
commit seditious acts. J. Edgar Hoover, FBI chief, said Wernecke had associated with Herbert Hans Haupt, executed Nazi saboteur, was a nationally-known German American Bund leader and that a "veritable arsenal" was found on his farm.

RECORDED

INDEXED

D159

61-8118-90

F	B	I
6	SEP 15 1942	
FIVE		



September 9, 1942

BOF:MLC

Call: 5:25 p.m.

Dictated: 9:45 a.m., 9-10-42

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. D. M. LADD

At this time SAC Johnson of the Chicago Office furnished the following information concerning technical and microphone surveillances in that city:

Technical Surveillance

Authorized: August 7, 1942 by the Attorney General

Installed: August 13, 1942, 5:00 p.m.

Symbol: HSI-1

Location of plant: [redacted]

b6  
b7C

Allah Temple of Islam

Microphone Surveillance

Installed: August 21, 1942 (Operating intermittently)

Symbol: ATI-1

Technical Surveillance

Authorized: August 7, 1942 by the Attorney General

Installed: August 13, 1942, 1:00 p.m.

Symbol: OD-1

Location of plant: [redacted]

b6  
b7C

Moorish Science Temple of America

Microphone Surveillance (Operating intermittently)

Installed: September, 1942

Symbol: MST-1

On this occasion, Johnson was questioned with reference to a letter from Chicago under date of September 3, 1942 captioned "Re: William R. Wernecke; Selective Service" in which mention was made of informant [redacted]. Neither the writer nor the confidential informant supervisor at the Bureau had any record of informant [redacted] in Chicago. After checking his records, Johnson advised that his letter of September 3, 1942 was apparently in error and the informant should have been designated as WT-1 which refers to a technical surveillance on Wernecke.

b7D

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
E. A. Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
Harbo \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Coffey \_\_\_\_\_  
Condon \_\_\_\_\_  
Hendon \_\_\_\_\_  
Hottel \_\_\_\_\_  
Quinn Tamm \_\_\_\_\_

Respectfully,

ENCLOSURE

E. G. Fitch

51 OCT 3 1942

61-8118-91  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

SEP 18 1942

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

WCH:ALM

September 23, 1942

SAC, Chicago

Dear Sir:

Re: WILLIAM B. WERNECKE  
SELECTIVE SERVICE

There are being transmitted herewith copies of a letter dated September 8, 1942, received from Mr. George Robert Brown, in which he furnishes additional information with respect to Mrs. Elizabeth Dilling and William Wernecke. It will be noted that Mr. Brown requests that he be paid as an informant for the information furnished to your office from time to time in the past.

The Bureau is not in a position to answer Mr. Brown's request, and he has been informed that you will have an Agent call upon him with respect to his desire to be paid for information he has furnished. If your office desires to make any payment to Mr. Brown as an informant, you are instructed to make such a request in the usual manner.

Yours truly,

John Edgar Hoover  
Director

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 3/21/85 BY SP8BGL/KS  
#245238

Mr. Tolson Enclosure

Mr. E. A. Tamm

Mr. Clegg

Mr. Glavin

Mr. Ladd

Mr. Nichols

Mr. Rosen

Mr. Tracy

Mr. Carson

Mr. Coffey

Mr. Hendon

Mr. Kramer

Mr. McGuire

Mr. Quinn Tamm

Mr. Nease

Miss Gandy

RECORDED  
&  
INDEXED

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION  
MAILED 6  
SEP 24 1942 P.M.  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

61-8117-92  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
SEP 26 1942  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Bureau of Investigation  
United States Department of Justice  
Post Office Box 812  
Chicago, Illinois

September 12, 1942

CONFIDENTIAL

Director  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Washington, D. C.

RE: WILLIAM BERNARD WERNECKE  
SELECTIVE SERVICE

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. E. A. Tamm	_____
Mr. Clegg	_____
Mr. Glavin	_____
Mr. Ladd	_____
Mr. Nichols	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tracy	_____
Mr. Carson	_____
Mr. Coffey	_____
Mr. Hendon	_____
Mr. Kramer	_____
Mr. McGuire	_____
Mr. Quinn Tamm	_____
Mr. Nease	_____
Miss Gandy	_____
Files	_____

Dear Sir:

In connection with the above captioned case, Confidential Informant [ ] advised that on August 13, 1942 at 3:50 P. M. Mrs. DONATH called Mrs. WERNECKE at Graceland 0840. Mrs. DONATH asked if Mrs. WERNECKE had read the evening papers and told her that they have RICHTER. Mrs. DONATH said that it was in the Abendpost. Mrs. WERNECKE said she would come down to see Mrs. DONATH. At 4:40 P. M. on the same date Mrs. WERNECKE called Mrs. DONATH and told her that she was home and that she didn't want to say much while she was there. Mrs. DONATH told her not to be excited and Mrs. WERNECKE said that she wasn't but that her sister was easily excited.

b7D

Confidential Informant [ ] further advised that on August 14, 1942 at 10:30 A. M. Mrs. DONATH called Mrs. WERNECKE and said that there was some more in the paper but no names were mentioned. Mrs. WERNECKE said she would be over after a while.

b7D

On August 15, 1942 at 11:20 A. M., according to Confidential Informant [ ] Mrs. DONATH called OTTO who was at AKOLTERMAN'S. She told him that she was going to stay with Mrs. WERNECKE that night in order that they might leave early the next morning.

b7D

Confidential Informant [ ] advised that on August 17, 1942 at 9:20 A. M., a woman called Mrs. DONATH concerning ROBERT'S questionnaire. OTTO then talked to the woman and helped her figure [ ] on the [ ] should be paid and told her to enter \$32.60 for weekly income and the income for the total year was \$1696. At 2 P. M. on this same date, a man called Mrs. WERNECKE and asked if BILL had returned. She told him that he had and had caught some fish which were presently in Mrs. DONATH'S ice box. She told the man that BILL had gone to Lake Superior and was right near Canada.

b7D

On August 18, 1942 at 11 A. M. Reverend RICHTER called Mrs. DONATH and told her to look up Chapter 54 so he can carry on his studies.

COPIES DESTROYED  
R95 MAY 26 1961

1 OCT 1942

CONFIDENTIAL

Letter to the Director - 9/12/42 - Confidential

Immediately afterwards ~~JOHN~~ called and talked to BILL and asked him if he got any fish and BILL told him he caught fourteen. BILL told JOHN that his mother was at BERTHA'S and that she was getting pretty low on tires. JOHN asked about the other ones, and BILL told him they were okay.

On August 19, 1942 at 10:40 A. M., according to Confidential Informant [ ] Reverend RICHTER called Mrs. DONATH and left word that he was working out a program for the next several months on mission work and he needed the information on stores they had looked at. Mrs. DONATH said she would give him the information this week.

b7D

On August 20, 1942 at 10:55 A. M. Reverend RICHTER called Mrs. DONATH and told her that he wanted to arrange for a meeting place for services. On this same date at 3:25 P. M. Mrs. ANNA JONES called Mrs. WERNECKE and told her that she needed a blood transfusion for herself. Mrs. WERNECKE said she didn't know where she could find anybody inasmuch as BILL and Mr. DONATH were in the country and would not be back until the next day. At 3:35 P. M. on this same date Mrs. DONATH called Dr. SHAFER at Diversey 1281 and asked if her son FRITZ was well enough to give a blood transfusion. Dr. SHAFER advised her son FRITZ was still not well but that his condition was all right and could give blood for a transfusion.

Confidential Informant [ ] advised that on August 21, 1942 at 10:20 A. M. THERESA called Mrs. DONATH and told her that she had received a letter. They discussed going to see the person who had written the letter to THERESA and talked about stamps. Mrs. DONATH said that it was nice of the gentlemen to allow them to keep the stamps and to receive them. On this same date at 10:35 A. M. Reverend RICHTER called Mrs. DONATH and told her that he was tired and was getting ready for some work that would keep him busy at night but will still give him enough time to look after his church work in the daytime. On this same date, Confidential Informant [ ] advised that at 12:05 P. M. JOHN called BILL WERNECKE and asked where Mrs. WERNECKE was. He was advised that she might be at Aunt BERTHA'S. At 5:15 P. M. on this same date, Mrs. DONATH called ANNA JONES at the hospital and they discussed her blood transfusion. Mrs. DONATH then asked for the address of the people on Ridgway, and she was advised that it was 2848 South Ridgway. At 8:30 P. M. on the same date, a woman called and

b7D

Letter to the Director - 9/12/42 - Confidential

talked to Mr. DONATH, and he advised her that he did not mention anything to Mrs. DONATH about renting a car on Sunday to go out to the farm of her brother-in-law. However, he stated that he would remind her when she returned.

On August 22, 1942 at 11:55 A. M., according to Confidential Informant [ ] a woman called Mrs. DONATH and said she was calling for Reverend RICHTER and he wanted them to know that he is working and that everything is okay. At 12:40 P. M. on this same date, MADGE called Mrs. DONATH and asked about Mrs. WERNECKE. Mrs. DONATH told her that BILL and TUDY had gone somewhere but that she did not know where; however, that TUDY had taken her overnight bag and they may stay at the farm. MADGE asked Mrs. DONATH if she was going out to the farm the next day and Mrs. DONATH told her that she thinks she is going with Mrs. WERNECKE and that she will have her call MADGE at Long Beach 1445, and make some arrangements with her. At 1:20 P. M. on this same date, Mrs. DONATH called Mrs. HUMPHREY (?) and told her that the cost for renting a car which includes insurance would probably be \$15 for a 100-mile trip. At 5:20 P. M. on August 22, 1942, Mrs. WERNECKE called MADGE MC ALENEY (?) at Long Beach 1445 and told her she was planning on her going with her. Mrs. WERNECKE said she would call her tomorrow and let her know what time they would pick her up.

Confidential Informant [ ] further advised that on August 23, 1942 at 10:45 A. M. a party from Huntley, Illinois called and talked to Mr. DONATH and he told the operator that Mrs. DONATH was at Huntley, Illinois, and that the call was probably for him from her. The operator said no, that they wanted Mrs. DONATH. At 11:50 P. M. on this same date ERNIE called and asked for BILL. Mrs. DONATH said that he and Mr. DONATH were out and ERNIE left his number which was Delaware 8807.

Confidential Informant [ ] advised that on August 24, 1942 at 11:10 A. M. a woman called Saginaw 4913 and talked to OTTO. She told him that she was leaving and she would be there in about two hours. (Saginaw 4913 is listed to ALBERT HIRSCH and ANNA EDELSON, 7351 South Luella Avenue).

Confidential Informant [ ] advised that on August 25, 1942 at 5:30 P. M. Mrs. DONATH talked to Mr. DONATH and TRUDY. Mrs. DONATH

Letter to the Director - 9/12/42 - Confidential

told her husband and her daughter that THERESA had been quarreling all day and that it had been no fun for her and that she is sick about it all. Mrs. DONATH told her daughter to call Mr. FRANK DEMEL at Belmont 0074 and tell him that something has come up and Mr. WERNECKE had to leave Chicago immediately. She stated that Mr. and Mrs. WERNECKE were to have come there for dinner and that the daughter was to excuse them so that DEMEL would not be angry. The daughter asked Mrs. DONATH if she went to Mrs. HIRSCH'S yesterday and the mother replied yes and that LILLY'S husband was there too, and that LILLY was very excited about India. Mrs. DONATH said she shouldn't mention names. She stated, however, that LILLY was happy that everything was not in harmony.

Confidential Informant [ ] advised that on August 26, 1942 at 5:30 P. M. Mrs. DONATH and Mrs. WERNECKE talked to Mr. DONATH and told him that they were at Waukesha, Wisconsin. Mrs. WERNECKE asked OTTO if it was all right if they took his wife where she did. TUDY then said hello to Mrs. DONATH, Mrs. WERNECKE, and BILL. Mrs. WERNECKE said that THERESA was also with them. Mrs. DONATH said that she did not know when they would return but that it would perhaps be on Sunday and that it all depends on Mrs. WERNECKE.

b7D

Confidential Informant [ ] further advised that on August 27, 1942, at 8:55 A. M. OTTO DONATH called Mr. RAMSEY at Diversey 3095 and asked if Mrs. RAMSEY could come over and look after the store for two hours while he goes to town. Mrs. RAMSEY will be there.

b7D

On August 28, 1942 at 9:45 A. M., according to Confidential Informant [ ] Mrs. DONATH called Mr. DONATH from Wisconsin and told him that when BILL called, to have everything ready when he gets there. Mrs. DONATH asked if everything was in order in the newspaper and Mr. DONATH replied that everything was all right. Mrs. DONATH said, "Nothing about RICHTER?", and Mr. DONATH told her that everything was all right. Mrs. DONATH again told Mr. DONATH to have everything ready for tomorrow noon because they must come back to Waukesha and that they will remain in Waukesha over night and then the four of them will leave to go and they will come home on Sunday evening. Mrs. DONATH said she was fine and that the others were on the way to Chicago by train.

b7D

On August 29, 1942 at 9:50 A. M. TED MILLER called OTTO DONATH and asked if BILL was there. OTTO told him that he was at the farm and that Mrs. DONATH had just called and said that they were leaving in half an hour and would be there by noon. At 1:15 P. M. on this same date, a woman called Mr. DONATH and asked if Mrs. DONATH had returned. She said that she had been with her at the farm but that she had returned home a few days ago on the Aurora and Elgin. The woman

Letter to the Director - 9/12/42 - Confidential

said that Mrs. DONATH slept well while she was out there and that Mr. DONATH should tell her not to worry so much and not to be so nervous. They talked about Mrs. DONATH'S health and the fact that she is nervous and has a bad heart. Mr. DONATH said she went out there for a rest and hoped that it did her good. At 3:05 P. M. on this same date, BILL called TED and they discussed a mortgage and the amount due on said mortgage. BILL asked TED if his mother had called about an individual that was highly important who was up in the Grand Jury all day yesterday. MILLER said yes and BILL said that he will see him and call him early the next morning. At 8:17 P. M. on August 29, 1942 Mrs. DONATH called Waukesha, Wisconsin, Room 24 in the Morebet (?) and told Mrs. WERNECKE that the kids would be up that night. Mrs. WERNECKE said that it was quite crowded and that she would try and get him a room at the Avalon.

Confidential Informant [ ] advised that on August 31, 1942 at 2:35 P. M. Mr. DONATH called Mrs. DONATH and she told him that everything was all right and that she had a visitor, the same man that was there before. They then talked about Mr. DONATH going to work. Mrs. DONATH asked if he had contacted SCHEIBLER last night. Mr. DONATH said no, that he was out, and that he had only spoken with HUGO. At 11:10 P. M. on this same date, BILL WERNECKE called Mrs. WERNECKE and asked what doctor she had been to see. She told him that she had seen the one on Cleveland. BILL told her that he had been sleeping in hot places and that he wouldn't be in tonight as he had already rented a place. She said "they" went to see the doctor, but he just told the truth, and they were very nice to him. She said, "I just happened to ask him and he said he would give them all the information they wanted". Mrs. WERNECKE asked if he had seen ERNIE and he told her that he had. BILL said "He went out somewhere today and he will have to go down tomorrow and so will GEORGE." She asked him if he was on Webster and BILL told her that he was and that she could get him there anytime tomorrow. BILL said "Any time that is the contact."

Confidential Informant [ ] further stated that on September 1, 1942 at 11:10 A. M. Mrs. WERNECKE called Franklin 1671 and asked for

Letter to the Director - 9/12/42 - Confidential

Judge JACOBS. She was advised that he was in criminal court. At 11:15 A. M. on this same date, Mrs. WERNECKE talked to BETTY and told her that she had been to Waukesha but that she didn't have such a good time because she was not feeling well. BETTY said that LARRY was working for them and Mrs. WERNECKE said that she would tell BILL, that LARRY was coming out tomorrow and that they would go together. At 6:55 P. M. on this same date, BILL called and asked for his mother. Mrs. DONATH told him that she had gone home and BILL told her that he was at the University of Chicago and would be back in 45 minutes.

Confidential Informant [ ] stated that on September 2, 1942 at 12:15 P. M. Mrs. DONATH called Mrs. WERNECKE and told her that BILL was still asleep. Mrs. WERNECKE asked if they had heard from JACOBS or anybody and Mrs. DONATH said no. Mrs. WERNECKE said "that LOUIE was over this morning". Mrs. WERNECKE said that "tell him that LOUIE wants him to come over any time of the day or night and come up to the front door. They treat him very good and ask him very little. I think if he goes to see LOUIE, he will feel better".

b7D

On September 3, 1942 at 8 P. M. BILL called Mrs. DONATH and asked if she was ready. He said that he would be over in about half an hour.

On September 4, 1942 at 2:30 P. M. Mrs. WERNECKE called Mrs. DONATH and told her that she would be at her sister's house. Mrs. DONATH said that BILL was fixing the windows.

On September 5, 1942 at 12:43 P. M., according to Confidential Informant [ ] Mrs. WERNECKE called TRUDY and asked if there was anyone there who could go down and tell JOHN she could not come down and keep her appointment. TRUDY said JOHN had called and was going to call back and that she would tell him. At 1:50 P. M. on this same date, Mrs. WERNECKE called Mr. DONATH and asked if he had heard from JOHN. Mr. DONATH said no. Mrs. WERNECKE said "they got BILL". She said that there were three men searching her house and that he should tell JOHN that she can't keep her date with him if he calls. At 2:50 P. M. on September 5, 1942, JOHN called and talked to Mrs. DONATH. She told him that they had BILL and that he should try to call Mrs. WERNECKE at home, but that she may have left for the farm. She said that they were going to take Mrs. WERNECKE to the farm to investigate there. At 5:45 P. M. on this same date JOHN called for Mrs. WERNECKE, but she was not back from the farm yet and he will call her later. At

b7D




Letter to the Director - 9/12/42 - Confidential

5:48 P. M. OTTO called Buckingham 3186 but the person he called was not there.

The Bureau is advised that the above information covers a period from August 13, 1942 through September 5, 1942.

Very truly yours,

  
A. H. JOHNSON  
Special Agent in Charge

PVR:RBM  
25-5976

Federal Bureau of Investigation  
United States Department of Justice

Post Office Box 812  
Chicago Illinois 6527

September 12, 1942

PERSONAL & CONFIDENTIAL

Director  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

RE: WILLIAM B. WERNECKE -  
SELECTIVE SERVICE

Mr. Tolson.....
Mr. E. A. Tamm.....
Mr. Clegg.....
Mr. Glavin.....
Mr. Ladd.....
Mr. Nichols.....
Mr. Rosen.....
Mr. Tracy.....
Mr. Carson.....
Mr. Coffey.....
Mr. Hendon.....
Mr. Kramer.....
Mr. McGuire.....
Mr. Quinn Tamm.....
Mr. Nease.....
Miss Gandy.....
Files.....

In connection with the above captioned case, confidential informant [ ] advised that on September 1, 1942 at approximately 1:00 A.M. MRS. WERNECKE called MRS. DONATH and told her that she was home and that she had gone to the doctor. On this same date at approximately 4:00 P.M. MRS. DONATH called MRS. WERNECKE and told her that she was coming over. Confidential informant further advised that at 8:15 P.M. on September 1st, a woman called MRS. WERNECKE and told her she had called several times but could not reach her and MRS. WERNECKE advised her she was in Waukesha and had been away. The woman talked about having sewers put in and MRS. WERNECKE told her not to sell her house and that if inflation comes she will be much better off having property than money.

Confidential informant [ ] advised that on September 3, 1942 at 8:45 A.M. WALLY GESTAVEK (?) called for BILL and MRS. WERNECKE advised BILL was not in. They discussed a cow being sick and WALLY asked if there was anything new on the other thing and MRS. WERNECKE advised him everything was about the same. MRS. WERNECKE said she would be out in a few days. At 8:47 A.M. on this same date, confidential informant advised that MRS. WERNECKE called SYLVIA at DesPlaines 210J and MRS. WERNECKE and SYLVIA discussed articles that had appeared in the paper and also ERNIE'S job. SYLVIA said that ERNIE had lost two weeks' work and that he was through in Chicago; that they were packing to go away to some place else. MRS. WERNECKE advised SYLVIA it would quiet down eventually. MRS. WERNECKE also advised she would like to go down as a spectator, as there were a few people there she wanted to look at.

At 9:05 A.M. confidential informant advised that FRED called MRS. WERNECKE and she said they have had a lot of trouble since she saw him. MRS. WERNECKE said - "You know they are making trouble for everybody, nothing that I can't understand." MRS. WERNECKE and FRED then discussed DOUGLAS and FRED said he heard from him last in May, and that he was in Camp Walters, Texas.

COPIES DESTROYED  
R 95 MAY 26 1961



COPY IN FILE

Director

9/12/42

b7D

Confidential informant [ ] further advised that on September 3, 1942 at 9:45 A.M. BILL called MRS. WERNECKE and she advised him ERNIE did not get called today. MRS. WERNECKE said that ERNIE had been out of work for two weeks and that he is packing his grip and is going to some other State, either Wisconsin or Indiana. They then discussed the sick cow.

Confidential informant further advised that on September 4th at 9:45 A.M. MRS. WERNECKE called MRS. URLET and MRS. WERNECKE stated she wanted to see her about the rent. On September 5, 1942 at 10:15 A.M., according to the informant, a woman called MRS. WERNECKE and they discussed the sewer work, and MRS. WERNECKE told her not to try to do too much at once. BILL then talked to the woman. He said he did not feel so good and that he was dejected. On this same date at 1:45 P.M. MRS. WERNECKE called the Telephone Company and asked if there was anything wrong with her telephone. She asked the operator to call her back, which the operator did, and advised her the line was all right. On this same date at 2:50 P.M. JOHN called MRS. WERNECKE, and she said she had five men in her house, and that she could not leave; that when they were through she was going out to the farm with them. He asked her if she meant the FBI and MRS. WERNECKE said yes, and that she did not want him to come out there because she did not want him, JOHN, to get tangled up because he had nothing to do with either one of them. MRS. WERNECKE further advised JOHN that she had not been able to call an attorney and she did not know what she could do because of Sunday and Monday. JOHN said he was going to the club and could be reached at Van Buren 8200. MRS. WERNECKE told him to keep in his mind to get an attorney and that it was about the selective service. She also advised JOHN to talk to the two lawyers and make up his mind who was best. She advised she was watching everything the FBI did and that she was too busy to worry. On this same date at 5:40 P.M. confidential informant advised that MRS. WERNECKE called the Park Dearborn, room 702. At 10:50 P.M. MRS. WERNECKE called MRS. DONATH and she was advised that JOHN would call her tonight or tomorrow morning. MRS. DONATH said she would take the streetcar over right away.

Confidential informant further advised that on September 5th at 11:00 P.M. JOHN called MRS. WERNECKE and told her not to talk. MRS. WERNECKE said she took all the names of the fellows who were there and they were "burned up". MRS. WERNECKE advised JOHN his name was not mentioned and she asked what was in the paper. JOHN told her it was just a small article and that he would call her tomorrow morning.

Director

9/12/42

b7D

Confidential informant [ ] advised that on September 6, 1942 at 10:00 A.M. MRS. WERNECKE called the FBI office and inquired about WILLIAM WERNECKE, asking who had charge of the case. She was advised to call later. MRS. WERNECKE asked if MR. ROBE would know anything about it and she was advised he was not there. Confidential informant further advised that at 10:10 A.M. on this same date MRS. WERNECKE again called the FBI office and gave a list of names of the men on the case, and said she wanted to talk to someone who would know something about it. She was advised none of those agents were in at the present time. MRS. WERNECKE told them to have MR. ROBE call her at Briargate 8824. At 10:25 on this same date MRS. DONATH called OTTO and said that MRS. WERNECKE was ill and that she did not know where BILL was. MRS. DONATH said they put handcuffs on him just like a big criminal. She advised OTTO she was going to stay with MRS. WERNECKE.

Confidential informant further advised that on September 6, 1942 at 12:20 P.M. MRS. WERNECKE called TED MILLER and asked him if he saw the papers. They discussed getting in touch with BILL and MILLER advised he could get a writ of habeas corpus on Tuesday. MILLER said as a rule Federal prisoners were held at the County Jail, but in a case like this they might have some place all their own. MRS. WERNECKE said BILL has been very nervous and is on the verge of a breakdown, and that he was rather prepared for it. MRS. WERNECKE said that at one time yesterday they had seven men searching the house and that they had taken all of his guns. MRS. WERNECKE stated that she made them take the cabinet and all from the front room to show they were really decorations in a house. MILLER asked MRS. WERNECKE if she saw that in the paper about the attorney MECARTNEY. MRS. WERNECKE said she did not know why they picked on that guy and MILLER replied he knew MECARTNEY had a feud on with the Chicago Bar Association. MRS. WERNECKE said MECARTNEY took care of a case in Waukegan for BILL a long time ago, and he finally went down there last May and got the money back. She continued that she did not know much about MECARTNEY and could not figure it out. MRS. WERNECKE further advised TED MILLER she knew BILL was not connected with any spy ring. She said - "I think I am in a better position to know more than anybody and I am not worrying about that, but I don't like the idea of his sitting down there alone, and that I can't reach him. I don't think that is exactly right. I gave them twenty-four hours and I think I ought to get some information." MRS. WERNECKE said she did not want him to go Tuesday without a clean shirt and that she would let MILLER know what is going on as soon as she gets some information.

b7D

Confidential informant [ ] advised that at 12:45 P.M. on

Director

9/12/42

September 6th MRS. WERNECKE called MR. ROBE at his home. He advised her he did not have any information about BILL and that she should call the office. MRS. DONATH then asked ROBE if it was all right for her to stay with MRS. WERNECKE and he advised her it was and that it was up to her what she wanted to do.

At 1:10 P.M. on the above date JOHN called MRS. WERNECKE and they discussed BILL. She said she had called several times but got no information, and that she was going to call the office again, and wanted to send down some clean clothes. JOHN said he would call her tomorrow. At 1:30 P.M. on this same date MRS. WERNECKE called the FBI office, according to the informant, to get some information about WILLIAM WERNECKE. She was advised it would be more advisable for her to come to the office.

At 5:45 P.M. on this same date MRS. WERNECKE called TED MILLER and wanted to know if he thought she should go to the FBI office to see BILL because she wanted to see if he was beaten up. MILLER told her that taking BILL was strictly Gestapo business and that they did not have the right to hold him. He told her she probably should not go down to see him. He then asked MRS. WERNECKE if they had a warrant and she said yes, and MILLER said if there was a warrant issued there was a bond set and they could let him out on that bond. MRS. WERNECKE thinks the real reason was that they wanted to search the house. MRS. WERNECKE then said she better not go down.

At 5:55 P.M., according to informant, MRS. WERNECKE called the FBI Office and asked the amount of bond on a warrant. She was advised that the amount is not on the warrant and that the court is the authority that fixes the bond, but the United States Attorney might give her some information. She was advised his number is Harrison 4700 but that the office was not open on Sunday.

At 7:30 P.M. OTTO called MRS. DONATH. She asked him if many people had said anything and he told her a few had said something. MRS. DONATH asked about articles in the paper and then told GERTRUDE that she and MRS. WERNECKE would come down after it got dark. GERTRUDE said she would save the Tribune for her.

Confidential informant [ ] further advised that on September 7, 1942 at 10:05 A.M. MRS. WERNECKE called the FBI office for Agent ROBE, who was not in. She left a message for him to call. At 10:30 A.M. MRS. WERNECKE attempted to call Huntley 2113. She eventually reached this number, according to informant, and told MR. L. C. JONES she would not be up that day because of the weather. At 10:45 A.M. MRS. DONATH called her husband and told him she would wait at WERNECKES until GERTRUDE arrived.

b7D

Director

9/12/42

At 12:25 P.M. MRS. WERNECKE received a call from JOHN. MRS. WERNECKE said she saw in the paper last night that they had him at the County Jail; that she had written a special delivery letter stating she would come if they would let her in. JOHN asked her about a warrant and MRS. WERNECKE told him they had one but not a search warrant, and she thinks the whole thing was illegal. She said she made them write up everything they took out and that they wanted her to sign something and she would not sign a thing. MRS. WERNECKE said she did not know what to do about TED and JOHN said he knows more about it than anyone else. JOHN said he would call her later.

At 4:50 P.M. on September 6th MRS. DONATH called GERTRUDE and asked if anyone had phoned. MRS. DONATH said there was nothing new and that she would be home later. At 6:45 P.M. MRS. DONATH again called GERTRUDE and asked if there had been any phone calls. GERTRUDE told her that there had not been any and that MR. DONATH had gone to a show. MRS. DONATH said that if anyone called she would give her the number.

At 8:00 P.M. September 6, 1942 MRS. DONATH again called GERTRUDE and asked if there had been any phone calls. She was advised there had not been. At 8:20 P.M. MRS. WERNECKE called TRUDY and told her she was over to see "that man I told you about" to see if he could do anything. At 9:35 P.M. MRS. DONATH called GERTRUDE. GERTRUDE said MR. DONATH had returned and MR. HOFFMAN was there. MRS. DONATH asked when MRS. WERNECKE was coming over. GERTRUDE said she did not know.

Confidential informant  advised that on September 8, 1942 at 7:55 A.M. MRS. DONATH called OTTO and told him they were leaving immediately and that if she was not there by the time to close for him to go ahead and close anyway. b7D

On September 10, 1942 at 9:15 A.M., according to informant, a woman called and talked to BILL. BILL said that his mother worked day and night and got him out. BILL then talked to CHARLIE and told him that he had just been released from the County Jail last night. BILL said it was very serious but that he was out on bond. At 10:05 A.M. on this same date BILL called the local draft board in Libertyville, Illinois and told them he got an occupational questionnaire about August 29, 1942. He told them it was to be returned in ten days and that he had been confined in the County Jail for the last five days by the FBI. He was advised to get it in the mail on that day.

At 10:15 A.M., according to the informant, BILL called MR. JOHNSON of the FBI. BILL asked how he could get back his wallet, keys,

Director


9/12/42

draft card, etc., and he asked if he could come down and get them. MR. JOHNSON advised him to come down and speak to MR. ROBE about it and that he should call and arrange a time convenient for MR. ROBE.

Confidential informant [ ] advised that at 4:15 A.M. on September 11, 1942 MRS. DONATH called OTTO. She told him she had just returned and that they had had a puncture. She asked OTTO if he tried to call out there and he said he had. She said they left early enough and got some eggs, but that she can't see anything because of the fog so they cannot come any further. b7D

The above information covers the period from September 1st to September 12, 1942. It should be noted that confidential informant [ ] did not furnish any information from the period August 26, 1942 to September 1, 1942, inasmuch as the WERNECKES were out of the city during that period. b7D

Very truly yours,

  
A. H. JOHNSON,  
Special Agent in Charge.

PVR:MJ

25-5976

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER  
DIRECTOR



Federal Bureau of Investigation  
United States Department of Justice  
Washington, D. C.

JKE:EK  
11:50 A.M.

September 25, 1942

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. LADD

Re: WILLIAM B. WERNECKE  
Selective Service

CC-287

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. E. A. Tamm	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Ladd	✓
Mr. Nichols	✓
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Carson	
Mr. Coffey	
Mr. Hendon	
Mr. Kramer	
Mr. McGuire	✓
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Quinn Tamm	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Nease	
Miss Beahn	
Miss Gandy	✓

While calling on another matter, SAC Johnson of Chicago advised for the Bureau's information that the technical on Wernecke disclosed that this morning he called the Chicago Tribune and said he had a story to give them on how he had been framed by the FBI. Mr. Johnson stated that there was no elaboration or clarification of this, and that he personally doubts if the paper will have anything to do with Wernecke on it.

He advised, however, that he wanted to let the Bureau know of this contact by Wernecke in case anything should appear. He stated he will also submit the matter by letter.

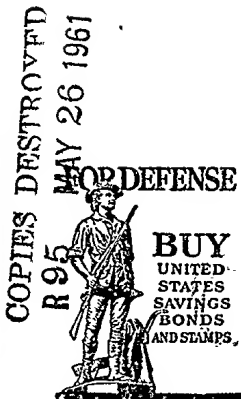
Respectfully,

J. K. Mumford  
J. K. Mumford

ADDENDUM

WCH:EH  
September 28, 1942

William P. Wernecke was a friend and close associate of Herbert Haupt, one of the executed German saboteurs. Haupt contacted Wernecke following his return from Germany and it was as a result of the investigation of Haupt's association with Wernecke that Wernecke's violation of the Selective Service Act was discovered. Wernecke was apprehended on September 5, 1942 on a warrant charging him with a violation of the Selective Service Act. He has been released under \$5,000.00 bond.



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BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
INVESTIGATIONS SECTION

SEP 22 1942

TELETYPE

11-05 AM

9-2-2-42

FBI CHICAGO  
DIRECTOR

GEORGE JOHN DASCH WAS WILLIAM BERNARD WERNECKE WAS SABOTAGE SS.  
U S COMMISSIONERS HEARING SET FOR ELEVEN AM TODAY ON WERNECKE POST-  
PONED BY AGREEMENT BETWEEN USA AND WERNECKES ATTORNEY FOR OCTOBER SIX A  
TWO PM. ATTORNEY FOR WERNECKE CONFIDENTIALLY ADVISED USA THAT WERNECKE  
WILL PLEAD GUILTY AFTER INDICTED.

JOHNSON

END

OK FBI WASH DC WV 12-07PM

c c to Mr. Ladd

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61-8118-96

5	SEP 25
<i>[Signature]</i>	

13 OCT 3 1942

61-8118-97

WCH:ALM

September 23, 1942

15331

Mr. George Robert Brown  
1926 West Belmont Avenue  
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Mr. Brown:

I desire to acknowledge receipt of your letter of  
September 8, 1942.

I am requesting Mr. A. H. Johnson, Special Agent in  
Charge of the Chicago Field Division of this Bureau, to have an  
Agent call upon you with respect to the request contained in your  
letter.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover  
Director

Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. E. A. Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Carson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Coffey \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Hendon \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Kramer \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. McGuire \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Quinn Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

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COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAILED 6

★ SEP 24 1942 P.M.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER  
DIRECTOR



WCH:wmc

Federal Bureau of Investigation  
United States Department of Justice  
Washington, D. C.

September 4, 1942

Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. E. A. Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Carson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Coffey \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Hendon \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Quinn Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Harbo \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Tour Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss Boehm \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

RE: WILLIAM BERNARD WERNECKE  
SELECTIVE SERVICE

Investigation of Herbert Haupt, one of the executed German saboteurs, revealed that one of the first persons contacted by Haupt following his return to Chicago from Germany was William Bernard Wernecke, a native American who is well known in the Chicago area for his anti-Semitic and pro-German activities. Haupt spent considerable time with Wernecke during the short period he was in Chicago prior to his apprehension. No evidence was obtained during the investigation of Haupt to indicate that Wernecke furnished him any aid or assistance prior to Haupt's apprehension. Haupt in his signed confession stated that he had informed Wernecke that he had returned to Chicago from Central America.

Haupt advised that Wernecke had informed him that he, Wernecke, had obtained deferrment from the draft because he was an ordained minister, a conscientious objector and for physical disability. It has been ascertained that Wernecke was placed in a 4-D classification by his local draft board as a result of his statement that he was an ordained minister of the Christian Evangelical Lutheran Church IV. Wernecke suggested that Haupt join the Allied Christian Management Army, which organization had ordained Wernecke as a minister. Haupt advised that Wernecke furnished him with an application to become an assistant minister in this organization and the blank application was recovered by Bureau Agents in Haupt's home. Haupt also advised that Wernecke gave him considerable advice as to how to feign poor physical condition in order to obtain deferrment. Haupt actually submitted to a medical examination, had a cardiograph examination made of his heart and purchased pills containing nitroglycerine as a result of the suggestions received from Wernecke.

With respect to Wernecke's attitude toward religion, a considerable investigation has been made and it is interesting to note that numerous friends and associates of Wernecke have been interviewed and none of them were aware that Wernecke was a minister or was engaged in any religious activities.

Wernecke advised his local draft board that he was ordained as a minister in the Allied Christian Management Army on April 27, 1941, and had enrolled for two religious courses at the Moody Bible Institute in Chicago, Illinois, in November, 1940 and March, 1941. It will be noted that all this religious activity occurred after the first national registration which took place on October 16, 1940. Officials of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in Chicago have disclaimed any knowledge of the Allied Christian Management Army or the Christian Evangelical Lutheran Church IV.

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Wernecke also informed his draft board that he attended the Christian Ministry College in Chicago for six months. Investigation revealed that Wernecke enrolled for a correspondence course at Moody Bible Institute on November 1, 1940, but only submitted one lesson during the entire course. He subsequently enrolled in the Moody Bible Institute on April 23, 1941, but failed to attend any classes. It has been determined that the Christian Ministry College is an organization existing on paper only and is connected with the Allied Christian Management Army.

An extensive investigation has been conducted of the Allied Christian Management Army, which revealed that this organization was formed by one Paul E. Richter of Chicago. It has been determined that Richter has organized numerous fraternal, financial and patriotic groups, many of which exist only on paper. A large number of so-called officers of these organizations have been interviewed, including a number of individuals who were listed as ministers of the Allied Christian Management Army. From the information furnished by these individuals, as well as relatives of Richter, it appears that he is interested in combating Communism and in organizing cooperative movements. The persons ordained as ministers have admitted that they were not qualified as ministers of the Gospel and in most instances, never attended any religious services or officiated at such services.

Wernecke was born in Chicago on January 21, 1907. His name was originally William Bernard Chadbourne, but after the death of his father, his mother changed her name, as well as that of her son, in view of the fact that Wernecke was the only child and heir of the Wernecke estate. Wernecke attended school in Chicago and has lived most of his life in Chicago and vicinity.

Wernecke is a former member of the German-American Bund at Chicago and was formerly manager of the Aryan Book Shop at Bund headquarters in Chicago. He has admitted taking Otto Willumeit and George Froboese, leaders of the German-American Bund in Chicago, to New York City in December, 1938, in his automobile. It is also known that he wrote to William Pelley with respect to organizing a unit of the Silver Shirts and he exhibited to a witness in 1940 a membership card of the Knights of the White Camellias. Wernecke has admitted to Bureau Agents of contacting Elizabeth Dilling on June 25, 1942, to obtain literature from her which he intended to deliver to a friend at the latter's request. It is known that Wernecke received anti-Semitic and pro-Nazi literature from the Deutsche Fichte Bund in Germany and admits distributing such literature in the vicinity of Chicago. No information has been developed to indicate that he has distributed such literature since December 7, 1941. A large number of witnesses have been interviewed who advised that Wernecke had a small arsenal at his farm near Chicago where he and his associates were seen drilling both on foot and on horseback and where they engaged in target practice. Wernecke and his associates were observed wearing Bund uniforms on several occasions and the picture of Adolf Hitler and a German flag decorated the building where meetings

Memo for the Director

- 3 -

were held on his farm. Wernecke has frankly admitted to Bureau Agents that he is anti-Semitic.

Wernecke has been arrested by the Chicago Police Department on three occasions since 1933 for disorderly conduct and on a charge of assault with a deadly weapon. He has never served a jail sentence as a result of these charges.

A complaint was filed Saturday, September 5, 1942, on authorization of the United States Attorney, charging Wernecke with a violation of the Selective Service Act, and Wernecke was thereafter apprehended by Bureau Agents and his home searched.

Respectfully,

  
D. M. Ladd



Chicago, Illinois

September 8, 1942

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover,  
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation,  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir,

15352

I am enclosing more information on one William B. Wernecke, who is a very close friend of Mrs. Elizabeth Dilling, also associated of same, he has acted as her chauffeur many times, bodyguard, so during her trial versus her husband, William taught Mrs. Dilling how to handle also shoot his own personal German Lueger pistol on his farm so she could use it against Albert Dilling if it necessary. William was also a very close friend of one Jean Lundgren secretary to Mrs. Dilling at present. He kept company with her for many months. William was a daily visitor at office of Patriotic Research Bureau, operated by Mrs. Dilling, and her 3 stooges Jean Lundgren, secretary, Mary Leach former secretary to Mrs. Dilling also one Edna Litllier who supposed to act as Statician in place of Mr. Albert W. Dilling is now helping Mrs. Dilling with her phonograph racket as he told me a few weeks ago. This office is still in operation, operating behind locked doors. It should be closed at once. Mrs. Dilling told me that she receives letters also money from many mothers and fathers who lost sons on Battleship Houston. Her office acted as a clearing house for Father Coughlin and his Social Justice Magazine. Mary Leach formerly was employed by Father Coughlin in Detroit. William also made several trips to Royal Oak to talk with Father Coughlin in person. I was introduced to Mrs. Elizabeth Dilling and her 3 stooges by William B. Wernecke who brought me over to her office frequently. William told me he was very friendly with, Rev. Winrod, Father Coughlin, Sylvester Vierck, Homer Maerzm, William Dudley Pelly, Hugo Eger Chicago Silver shirt leader, Kunz, Willumeit, Frobose he was with night before he committed suicide in Milwaukee, Mrs. Dilling and company, Herbert Haupt, and many others that I have turned over to Chicago office of F. B. I. William was very friendly with Senator Brooks and his wife Shirley Brooks, he communicated with them by mail. William was also supervised by Dies Committee with 5 other Bund Leaders to Washington this year, but he said he was not even called to testify.

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William said when these 5 Bund leaders including himself arrived in Washington, Mr. Dies got on radio and announced he had 5 of the most dangerous German agents in town to testify before grand jury, they laughed Bill said, and after all he was not even called. When he arrived back in Chicago, he showed me a government check he received for his trip to Washington, from the Dies Committee. He was on good terms with Investigator Pfaltzgraff of Dies Committee who handled Chicago office at old Post Office Bldg. The Investigator is now a Lieutenant in Army in Quartermasters Department. He is stationed at Wyoming. This man knows a lot about William. William introduced me to many of his German and Italian friends throughout City of Chicago, who are also as dangerous as he was. I met William in year of 1935 at 1121 South State Street before Police warrant clerk, securing a warrant for arrest of Arnold Grich, publisher then of Ken and Esquire Magazine for articles same about Nazis. Judge Eugene Holland signed this warrant for William but it was never served. A former Municipal Judge Jacobs was with William here at this time. I have turned over evidence against William to Chicago office of F. B. I. since year of 1935, when A. H. Johnson was only a Special Agent then, and have continued to do until the end of August 1942. In April 1942 when I had a conference with Special Agent Hosteny of Chicago office about William, he turned over a lot of evidence against same, also told Mr. Hosteny William was a dangerous man to allow him to walk the streets, Mr. Hosteny told me, nothing could be done then to William, as he was an American citizen. In years gone by I have also turned over to now Special Agent in charge Mr. A. H. Johnson a lot of evidence concerning William Wernecke. Your personally directed raid also, arrest of same pleased me no end. I want to compliment you sir for this excellent piece of work, also Agents Tierney, Hirsch, Croft whom I had several conferences with, and who treated me courteously at all times. I think these Agents deserve creditable mention, for their part in this case also. There is still a lot of work to be done in Chicago, with these German Aliens, also Italian Aliens also German and Italian men and women, who daily praise their own foreign government on the streets, public places etc throughout the City. The Communists also should be kept checked in Chicago, in my neighborhood meetings are held regularly, some Un American too. Mrs. Wernecke is and was in favor of her sons police also as were the Otto Donath family, Aliens located at 629 Webster Ave. I am unable to contact A. H. Johnson at Chicago office at any time, or Mr. Hosteny, therefore I am sending you this added information. This office does not investigate matters of this type, all done on my own time. also Mr.

15354

Therefore I think that I should be paid at least informers for work done in the past on these various cases of importance also for expenses involved over a period of months in securing this evidence. Agents that I have had conferences with in Chicago as to these cases have told me that I have saved them a lot of work and time in turning over this evidence, also that it was most valuable to them. I have also spent many hours of my own time in conferences with, Special Agents, Hirsch, Croft, Tierney, Special Agent Hosteny concerning William Dilling, also Dilling mother. This office has no funds at present for Investigations of this type. I have worked under cover on William Wernecke the past 7 years. And on Mrs. Dilling and company the past year before and after Pearl Harbor. My Superior, Rev. Yarrow has not paid me one cent for this type of work already done to date. I would appreciate knowing if my cooperation in these cases has been helpful to the Federal Bureau of Investigation. William has threatened my Mother and Dads life, also my own by himself, or if sent away to prison by his many German and Italian fifth columnists friends in Chicago. He has watched my moves from this office, and repeatedly has come to my home and sat out in front and awaited my arrival. I would also appreciate some protection from your Dept, until the trial is over.

Sincerely Yours,

George Robert Brown,

1926 West. Belmont Avenue,  
1st floor front apartment,  
Chicago, Illinois.

Director of Investigations, Illinois Vigilance Association,  
105 North Clark Street, Chicago, Illinois.



Thursday, June 18, 1942

## VICE 'DIVES' IN CALUMET REGION FACE U. S. ACTION

### FDR Orders McNutt to End Prostitution in All the Defense Areas

Brothels in America's war plant areas, including the Calumet district, have come under the scrutiny of Paul V. McNutt, federal security administrator, at the order of President Roosevelt, according to a report yesterday from Jack Brown of Chicago, director of investigation for the Illinois Vigilance association.

McNutt, in charge of the nation's health and welfare measures, has orders from the President to protect war workers and men in the armed forces against disease being spread by prostitutes, Brown said.

Prostitution is a growing menace in Gary and Calumet City, among other communities in the greater Chicago area, the IVA investigator charged.

Attention of President Roosevelt and McNutt was called to vice conditions in the Chicago district by Rev. Philip Yarrow, IVA superintendent, who based his charges on the results of twice-weekly visits of his investigators to brothels near ordnance and munitions plants and military and naval training centers around Chicago.

McNutt, according to Brown, has sent letters to 8,500 war plant executives informing them of the menace of prostitution to the health of men whose energies must be directed entirely to war production.

Brown described conditions in Gary as "just a shame" and, he said, 15 brothels operating there a year ago are still running, plus "a few others." He based his charges on a visit to the Steel City last week.

Brown found Indiana Harbor joints closed but listed Calumet City as one of the Illinois communities where prostitution is carried on in rooms above or behind taverns.

Hammond was described as a city without a brothel and "deserves a plum," according to the investigator.

## Bund Leader's Homes Yield Small Arsenal

### 11 Weapons, Big Cache Of Ammunition Seized At Wernecke's Farm

(Picture on Page 3.)

Large quantities of firearms, ammunition and two cans of blasting powder were seized by federal agents when they arrested William Bernard Wernecke, 35, former German Bund official, it was revealed yesterday by A. H. Belmont, assistant special agent in charge of the Chicago F.B.I. office.

Included in the arsenal, part of which was seized at Wernecke's Wadsworth, Ill., farm and part in his apartment at 6250 N. Wayne av., were:

Four bolt-action Springfield rifles.

Two double-barrel shotguns, 12-gauge.

One single-barrel shotgun, 16-gauge.

One automatic rifle, 32-calibre.

One repeating rifle, 22-calibre.

A powerful air pistol and an over-and-under .416-.22 calibre gun.

### 1,000 Rounds of Ammunition.

One thousand rounds of rifle ammunition, some of it marked "Government Issue."

Five hundred rounds of pistol ammunition for .33 and .45 calibre guns.

Three hundred rounds of shotgun ammunition.

Two cans of blasting powder.

A collection of duelling plates.

An outfit for reloading discharged rifle and pistol ammunition and several holsters and cartridge belts.

The shotgun shells carried heavy charges and the rifle and pistol ammunition was all manufactured for heavy guns.

Federal agents expressed the opinion that "someone" had hidden or moved away additional weapons.

### "Used to Bury Horses."

Wernecke explained the blasting powder saying:

"We used that to bury dead horses at the farm."

Wernecke's farm has been in the news for three or four years and Brown members of the pro-Nazi German-American Bund used the place as a drill grounds and practice marksmanship, at one time under the tutelage of a Chicago police officer.

Two years ago Wernecke informed:

"I told federal officials about the fact I have a small arsenal on my farm and have a license to carry so they can't take it away from me."

He said they are now being taken care of by the State Police, but F.B.I. agents are translating quantities of evidence seized in his home to see if more serious charges are warranted.

### Not Announced by Hoover.

Wernecke's arrest was announced yesterday by J. Edgar Hoover, director of the F.B.I., along with the detention of Attorney Newell McCartney, 2, of 1301 Darrow avenue, Chicago.

The attorney was charged with attempting to interfere with the operation and the success of the military and naval forces of the United States.

Hoover said the attorney had been mailing large quantities of "obscene, indecent, libelous, scurrilous and defamatory matter through the mails."

Both men were still in custody today pending their arraignment.

## 6 to face charges in spy case

Still unaware of the federal indictments against them, the five of Herbert Haupt, executed spy, and four other Chicagoans accused of treason will be arraigned in U. S. district court today.

If convicted of the charges of their alleged help given Haupt as he landed with seven other German spies on the East coast from Nazi submarines, they will be given the death penalty. Haupt came direct to Chicago after landing.

In addition to Mr. and Mrs. H. Max Haupt, held also on treason counts were his uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Froehling, and Mr. and Mrs. Otto Vergin. The Haupt attorney, Benedict J. Short, said none had been told yet of the charges.

Meanwhile, government officials continued questioning William Bernard Wernecke, former German American Bund official, and Attorney Newell McCartney, whose arrest were disclosed here Saturday by J. Edgar Hoover, chief of the FBI.

Wernecke was seized along with a quantity of guns and ammunition and is held on a technical charge of violation of the selective service act, although it is expected more serious allegations will be made later.

The attorney is accused of aiding in connection with the distribution of mimeographed material.

15355

#245238  
3/27/85  
3884/Cs

**Federal Bureau of Investigation**  
**United States Department of Justice**  
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

September 16, 1942

Director  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
U. S. Dept. of Justice  
Chicago, Illinois

Re: WILLIAM BERNARD WERNECKE  
SELECTIVE SERVICE

Dear Sir: Attention Mr. J. J. Maguire

In accordance with the telephone conversation had with J. J. Maguire of the Bureau, there are being transmitted herewith three photographs of subject WERNECKE and two photographs of the arsenal recovered from his home and his farm, together with various pamphlets also recovered.

Very truly yours,

*A. H. Johnson*  
A. H. JOHNSON  
Special Agent in Charge

EH:DB  
25-5976  
AMSD  
Enc.

ENCLOSURE FILE

*Rec'd  
DA  
11*

*61-8118-98X*  
OCT 6 1942  
*Maguire*  
*FW*

120

Mr. Tolson.....  
Mr. E. A. Tamm.....  
Mr. Clegg.....  
Mr. Glavin.....  
Mr. Ladd.....  
Mr. Nichols.....  
Mr. Rosen.....  
Mr. Tracy.....  
Mr. Carson.....  
Mr. Coffey.....  
Mr. Hendon.....  
Mr. Kramer.....  
Mr. McGuire.....  
Mr. Quinn Tamm.....  
Mr. Nease.....  
Miss Gandy.....  
Files.....

October 5, 1942.

RE: CONFIDENTIAL

er 21, 1942, at  
KE told her that  
ERNECKE said

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61-8118-99

and 2133, however, DR. DEUTSCH was not in. On this same date at 9:30 according to the Informant, BERTHA called BILL and they discussed

Director

October 5, 1942.

RE: WILLIAM BERNARD WERNECKE

BILL having been in jail. BILL told BERTHA that this was a climax of five years, and she asked him what he has been doing. BILL said, "Nothing, except that I don't agree with the New Deal." BILL said that he will get in touch with her again.

The above information covers a period from September 21, 1942, through September 26, 1942.

Confidential Informant [ ] advised that on September 18, 1942, at 1:10 P.M. JOHN called MRS. WERNECKE and MRS. DONATH advised him that she was on her way over but she had not arrived. JOHN said that they were going to see LARRY and MRS. DONATH said that the wise guys went around her neighborhood today to find out about her. At 1:20 P.M. on this same date MRS. WERNECKE called JOHN and he told her that he had called LARRY and they would get there at 2:30 P.M. MRS. WERNECKE told him that BILL could not make it because he had to be at the Doctors at 3:00 P.M. Confidential Informant [ ] advised that there was not activity from September 18, 1942, to September 23, 1942. The Informant further advised that on September 25, 1942, at 12:30 P.M. MRS. DONATH called MR. BURNS who said that he had heard nothing from "him". DONATH will see him tomorrow at 10:30 A.M. regarding the insurance papers.

Confidential Informant [ ] advised that on September 26, 1942, at 10:10 A.M. MR. DONATH called his wife and told her that he would eat down town and that he would be home at 4:00 or 4:30. He told her that the former owner of the business had died that morning, however, he does not think he will go to the funeral. On September 28, 1942, at 11:15 A.M., according to the Informant, BILL called MRS. DONATH and BILL said that his mother felt pretty good and that they would be over at 1:00 P.M. and he would take her out to look at a flat. At 1:00 P.M. on this same date BILL called Central 6076 and asked for MR. FITZHUNE (?) who was not in. His secretary said she would have him call BILL back at Lincoln 0405 in ten minutes. At 1:15 P.M. on this same date FITZHUNE called BILL. BILL said, "I got what I expected for five years. I got it last week or two weeks ago, and I would like to talk to you about my case." BILL said that he would be there at 2:00 P.M. on September 29, 1942, Room 417, at 127 North Dearborn. At 3:15 P.M. on this same date MRS. KAUFHAUSEN called for MRS. DONATH who was not in. MRS. WERNECKE asked MRS. DONATH'S mother to talk to her. MRS. KAUFHAUSEN told MRS. DONATH'S mother that her husband would come over tomorrow and put in the glass windows.

Confidential Informant [ ] further advised that on September 28, 1942, at 5:15 P.M. LARRY JACOBS called BILL WERNECKE and LARRY said that he had been over and got some of his stuff. LARRY said they kept what he probably

Director

October 5, 1942.

RE: WILLIAM BERNARD WERNECKE

wanted most which was the receipt of the trust deed of MARY and HARRY HART signed by T. W. MILLER. LARRY said that he had the record number for it if it will help BILL any. BILL asked if he was going to get everything that was in his pockets. LARRY told him that he has his drivers license, registration card, and his keys. BILL asked about his wallet and receipts. LARRY has the wallet and most of the receipts, however, they are keeping RICHTER'S receipts. BILL told LARRY to leave the stuff at his home and he would pick it up tomorrow.

At 7:15 P.M. on September 28, 1942, MR. AUSTIN of the Arrow Employment Agency called OTTO DONATH and asked if he would be interested in a job paying \$52.50 as a bookkeeper with a plant having a patent on and making air-plane parts. The job would be at 2000 south and 800 west. MR. AUSTIN'S office is at 37 West Jackson Boulevard, and OTTO will come over and see him in the evening after work.

Confidential Informant ☐ advised that there was no activity on September 29, 1942.

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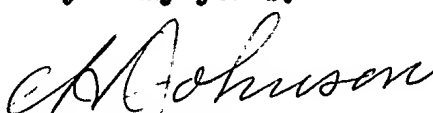
The above information covers a period from September 18, 1942, through September 29, 1942.

In view of the above facts it is deemed advisable to continue the services of the above mentioned informants.

Very truly yours,

AM - SD

FVR:MAH  
25-5976

  
A. H. JOHNSON  
Special Agent in Charge

Form No. 8

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **CHICAGO, ILLINOIS**FILE NO. **25-5970**

REPORT MADE AT: <b>Chicago, Illinois</b>	DATE WHEN MADE: <b>10/1/42</b>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: <b>9/26, 28, 29, 30/42</b>	REPORT MADE BY: <b>LEO H. FRUTKIN</b>
TITLE: <b>WILLIAM BERNARD WERNECKE, with aliases: William Wernecke, William L. Wernecke, Rev. William Wernecke, "Hitler", Arthur Morgan</b>			CHARACTER OF CASE: <b>15347 DETECTIVE SERVICE</b>

## SUMMARY REPORT

WILLIAM BERNARD WERNECKE, residing at 600 Waukegan Road, Lake Forest, Illinois, executed his Selective Service questionnaire, which was subscribed and sworn to in Cook County, Illinois, on May 12, 1941 before EDWARD A. SCHOSNBORN, Notary Public. In said questionnaire, which was returned to Lake County Local Selective Service Board No. 2, Libertyville, Illinois, WERNECKE falsely stated he had attended Moody Bible Institute, Chicago, for one year, studying Christian evidences and that he had attended Christian Ministry College for six months, studying religion. WERNECKE falsely stated he was a minister of religion and did customarily serve as a minister. He further falsely stated he had been a minister of the Allied Christian Management Army since April 27, 1941 and had been formally ordained on April 27, 1941 by FRED SIMPSON BROWN at Chicago, Illinois.

WERNECKE falsely stated he was attending the Moody Bible Institute and the Christian Ministry College which, he stated, were established before September 16, 1939 and located in Chicago, Illinois. He stated that he had a conscientious objection to war and was conscientiously opposed both to combatant military service and non-combatant military service. WERNECKE further stated that his induction should be deferred according to law because he was an ordained minister and a theological student.

Local Selective Service Board No. 2, Libertyville, Illinois, placed WERNECKE in Class 4-D as a minister of religion and theological student on May 13, 1941, basing said classification solely on the representations made by WERNECKE in his Selective Service questionnaire.

WERNECKE, having applied on March 24, 1941 for admission as a day school student of the Moody Bible Institute and having been accepted as such for

APPROVED AND  
FORWARDED:SPECIAL AGENT  
IN CHARGE

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4 - Chicago

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

9 OCT 5 1942

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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the spring term beginning May 2, 1941, failed to advise Local Selective Service Board No. 2, Libertyville, Illinois, that he did not attend the Moody Bible Institute during the spring term of 1941 or any term thereafter.

The Statute of Limitations in this case will begin to operate on or about May 12, 1944.

On September 5, 1942 a complaint was filed and warrant issued by United States Commissioner EDWIN K. WALKER at Chicago, Illinois, charging WILLIAM BERNARD WERNECKE with violation of Section 311, Title 50, U. S. Code in that he did unlawfully give false information in his Selective Service questionnaire on or about May 12, 1941. On September 5, 1942 WILLIAM BERNARD WERNECKE was taken into custody by Bureau Agents at his residence 6250 North Wayne, Chicago, Illinois. He was arraigned before United States Commissioner EDWIN K. WALKER at Chicago, Illinois on September 8, 1942 and pleaded not guilty. He was released on \$5,000 bond pending a hearing before the United States Commissioner on September 22, 1942. On September 22, 1942 the hearing before the United States Commissioner was postponed by agreement between Assistant United States Attorney JOHN M. KIELY and WERNECKE'S attorney to October 6, 1942.

WITNESSES

LEO H. FRUTKIN, Special Agent  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Chicago, Illinois

Can testify that on September 5, 1942 at 11:30 a. m. he accompanied Special Agents PENNEL V. ROBE, J. BRADY MURPHY, JOSEPH E. TIERNEY, JR., RALPH F. McCAY and SAMUEL B. BLASKEY and arrested WILLIAM BERNARD WERNECKE in his apartment at 6250 North Wayne Avenue.

Can testify that at the time of the arrest there was displayed to WERNECKE a warrant of arrest issued by the United States Commissioner, EDWIN K. WALKER, on September 5, 1942, charging violation of Section 311, Title 50, U. S. Code.

MISS ELLA POWERS  
Chief Clerk  
Lake County Local Selective  
Service Board No. 2  
Libertyville, Illinois  
Residence, 303 Midway Drive  
Libertyville, Illinois

Upon issuance of subpoena duces tecum will pro-

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Selective Service Board No. 2, Libertyville,  
Illinois.

Can testify that WILLIAM BERNARD WERNECKE  
did not notify Local Selective Service Board  
No. 2, Libertyville, Illinois, that he failed  
to attend the Moody Bible Institute after  
May 12, 1942.

MARK E. NEVILLE, Secretary  
Lake County Selective Service  
Board No. 2,  
Libertyville, Illinois.  
Residence, 523 Brainard  
Libertyville, Illinois

Can testify that Local Selective Service  
Board No. 2, Libertyville, Illinois, placed  
WERNECKE in Classification 4-D, as minister  
and theological student, solely upon the  
representations made by WERNECKE in his ques-  
tionnaire.

EDWARD A. SCHOENBORN  
Notary Public  
Cook County, Illinois  
Residence, 6004 Berenice Avenue  
Chicago, Illinois.  
Employed as freight clerk,  
Standard Oil Company  
Room 1604, 910 South Michigan Ave.  
Chicago, Illinois

Can testify that he is a duly registered  
notary public for Cook County, Illinois with  
commission expiring October 27, 1942; and  
that the Selective Service questionnaire of  
WERNECKE was notarized by him on May 12, 1942.

Can testify that in May, 1942 Mrs. MARTHA  
WERNECKE brought him the questionnaire of  
WILLIAM BERNARD WERNECKE to have it notarized.

Can testify that the questionnaire had been  
completely executed and signed prior to that  
time by WERNECKE.

Can testify that upon being assured by Mrs.  
WERNECKE that the signature of the registrant



appearing on the document was actually that of her son, WILLIAM WERNECKE, witness notarized the document and returned it to Mrs. WERNECKE.

Can testify that at the time of the notarization WILLIAM WERNECKE was not present.

REV. WILLIAM SPRATT,  
Superintendent of Correspondence  
School  
Moody Bible Institute  
Chicago, Illinois

Upon issuance of subpoena duces tecum will produce and identify the records of the Correspondence School of Moody Bible Institute which refer to WILLIAM BERNARD WERNECKE.

Can testify that these documents reflect that WERNECKE arranged to take a correspondence course in Scofield Bible on November 1, 1940, paying the course fee of \$15.

Can testify that WERNECKE did not submit any lessons until approximately March 13, 1941 when he submitted the first lesson. This lesson was immediately corrected and returned to him; that in view of the fact that WERNECKE did not submit any further lessons he was dropped from the course.

ADOLPH FRANKLIN BROMANN  
Superintendent of Men  
Moody Bible Institute  
Chicago, Illinois

Upon issuance of subpoena duces tecum will produce and identify the records of the Day School of the Moody Bible Institute which refer to WILLIAM WERNECKE.

Can testify that these records reflect that on March 24, 1941 WERNECKE submitted an application to attend the Day School of the Moody Bible Institute for a course in Bible synthesis.

Can testify that these records contain a health examination certificate for WERNECKE signed by Dr. STEPHAN HRYNIEWIECKI, 2406 West Chicago Avenue; that these records also

reflect letters of recommendation for  
WERNECKE from the following persons: -

Rev. FREDERICK CAPETTA  
215 East 26th Street  
Chicago, Illinois

ERNEST SCHARF,  
4837 Lewis Avenue  
Skokie, Illinois

NORMAN PETERS  
7918 Dorchester Avenue  
Chicago, Illinois

Can testify that the letter of recommendation from NORMAN PETERS sets out that PETERS has known WERNECKE for about eight years; that PETERS is acquainted with all of WERNECKE'S family and that WERNECKE has been useful financially in his home church.

Can testify that these letters further reflect that by letter dated April 24, 1941 GEORGE E. LESLIE, Ass't Superintendent of Men, Moody Bible Institute, advised WERNECKE he was accepted as a student for the spring term beginning April 30, 1941.

Can testify that in a series of letters WERNECKE'S entrance to the Day School of the Moody Bible Institute was postponed until January, 1942; that his \$5 registration fee was forfeited.

GEORGE E. LESLIE  
Assistant Superintendent of Men  
Moody Bible Institute  
Chicago, Illinois

Can testify that by letter dated April 24, 1942 witness advised WILLIAM WERNECKE he was accepted as a student of the Moody Bible Institute for the spring term beginning April 30, 1941; that by letters dated May 27, 1941 and August 25, 1941 witness advised WERNECKE he would be accepted as a student of the Moody Bible Institute for the fall term beginning

September 4, 1941; that by letter dated September 12, 1941 witness advised WERNECKE he would be accepted as a student for the winter term beginning January 1, 1942.

DR. STEPHAN HRYNIEWIECKI  
2406 West Chicago Avenue  
Chicago, Illinois

Can testify to WERNECKE'S health examination certificate dated March 26, 1941 in which WERNECKE was indicated to be generally in good health with the exception of his hearing which was indicated as being not normal. It might be noted that DR. HRYNIEWIECKI does not recall WERNECKE or the fact that he gave WERNECKE a physical examination

NORMAN PETERS  
Residence, 7722 South Oglesby,  
Chicago, Illinois.  
Business, 2612 South Indiana Ave.  
Chicago, Illinois.

Can testify he met WILLIAM WERNECKE about two years ago and that in the spring of 1941 WERNECKE said he was going to join the Moody Bible Institute and needed a few references. Witness signed his name on a paper which WERNECKE had and on which was written the words "Moody Bible Institute". Witness did not read what he signed. WERNECKE stated he wanted to study religion to learn Christian ideals.

Can testify that witness has not known WERNECKE for eight years and has seen WERNECKE only four or five times in the last two years; that WERNECKE and witness are not members of the same church and that witness does not know WERNECKE'S family.

Can testify that witness does not know whether or not WERNECKE ever supported any church either spiritually or financially.

SAMUEL B. BLASKEY, Special Agent  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Chicago, Illinois

Can testify that the facts indicated herein-above were voluntarily furnished in a signed

statement by NORMAN PETERS on September 23,  
1942 at Chicago, Illinois.

JOHN CHARLES ANDERSON  
Principal  
Luther Institute  
120 North Wood Street  
Chicago, Illinois  
Residence, 220 Wesley Avenue  
Oak Park, Illinois

Upon issuance of subpoena duces tecum

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Can testify that WERNECKE studied no courses  
which would prepare him for the ministry.

KATHRYN E. MARSHALL  
Registrar  
Central Y. M. C. A. College  
Chicago, Illinois

Upon issuance of subpoena duces tecum will

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Can testify that WERNECKE took no courses  
which would prepare him for the ministry.

L. J. DeMACHAEIS, Clerk  
Cook County Clerk's Office  
County Building  
Chicago, Illinois

Upon issuance of subpoena duces tecum can tes-

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EDWARD J. HUGHES  
Secretary of State of Illinois  
Springfield, Illinois

Upon issuance of subpoena duces tecum can

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licensed or registered in the State of Illinois.

DR. WILLIAM J. THOMPkins  
Recorder of Deeds  
Sixth and D Street, N. W.  
Washington, D. C.

Upon issuance of subpoena duces tecum can

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A. E. PERLIN, Manager  
R. L. Polk and Company  
902 F Street, N. W.  
Washington, D. C.

Upon issuance of subpoena duces tecum can

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FRED SIMPSON BROWN  
4003 West Cornelia Street  
Chicago, Illinois

Can testify that he met PAUL RICHTER in December, 1935 and that he, witness, is Bishop in the Amalgamated Church of Christ which contains four churches; that RICHTER is the pastor of the First Church, BECKER is pastor of the Second Church, witness is pastor of the Third Church and WILLIAM WERNECKE is pastor of the Fourth Church.

Can testify that RICHTER told witness that he, witness, was Bishop.

Can testify that witness is Bishop in name only and that he was never ordained as pastor or as bishop.

Can testify that WERNECKE joined RICHTER'S organization about three months prior to August, 1942 and immediately was made a pastor by RICHTER.

Can testify that witness had nothing to do with making WERNECKE a pastor but that RICHTER introduced WERNECKE to witness, stating that WERNECKE had been made a pastor.

Can testify that WILLIAM WERNECKE at that time told him that he was a graduate of the Moody Bible

Institute and that witness assumed that was the reason WERNECKE was made Pastor.

Can testify that as far as he knows WERNECKE did not take any examination to be a Pastor nor was there any ordination ceremony.

Can testify that he never conducted any classes and never gave any instructions to WILLIAM WERNECKE or to anyone else regarding preparation for the ministry, the duties of a minister or any other related subjects.

Can testify that he never heard of the Christian Ministry College.

Can testify that as far as he knows, no one has ever given any instructions regarding the ministerial duties as connected with any of the organizations with which RICHTER is associated.

SAMUEL B. BLASKEY, Special Agent  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Chicago, Illinois

Can testify that FRED SIMPSON BROWN furnished the foregoing information voluntarily in a signed statement dated August 14, 1942.

MARTIN CARLSON  
Suite 523, 82 West Washington  
Chicago, Illinois

Can testify that he was ordained as a Baptist minister in 1894 and retired as an active pastor in 1913.

Can testify that he met PAUL RICHTER about two years ago and has heard RICHTER discuss the Christian Ministry College which, to witness' knowledge, has no existence except on paper. Can testify that RICHTER spoke of Luther Churches Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, but to witness' knowledge these churches had no property, organization or membership except on paper.

Can testify that he, witness, did not ordain WILLIAM WERNECKE and that he was told by

WILLIAM WERNECKE that WERNECKE was ordained as a minister by RICHTER in the latter's office.

Can testify that to witness' knowledge, WERNECKE had never studied for the ministry or acquired any background which would qualify him for the ministry.

HARVARD E. HEYSTEK, Special Agent  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Chicago, Illinois

Can testify that MARTIN CARLSON furnished the foregoing information voluntarily in a signed statement dated August 20, 1942 at Chicago, Illinois.

EVERETT B. MANN  
Information Clerk  
First National Bank  
Chicago, Illinois  
Residence, 6814 Raven Street  
Norwood Park, Illinois

Can testify that witness associated with PAUL RICHTER for about two years up until April, 1942 and that he, witness, has no knowledge of the existence of the Christian Ministry College and that he never saw or heard of WILLIAM WERNECKE.

FREDERICH CAPPETTA, tailor  
215 East 26th Street  
Chicago, Illinois

Can testify that witness met WILLIAM WERNECKE about two years prior to August, 1942 at the Haus Vaterland, Chicago, Illinois and that he, witness, attended many meetings at the Haus Vaterland when WERNECKE was present.

Can testify that he, witness, saw WERNECKE and attended with him meetings of NEWTON JENKINS, 32 South Clark Street, where witness also saw HERBERT HAUPT on two or three occasions.

Can testify that he, witness, was ordained a minister in the Allied Christian Management Army at the same time WERNECKE was ordained a minister in the same organization which was about a year ago.

J. BRADY MURPHY, Special Agent  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Chicago, Illinois

ROLLAND ALBERT PUTT  
1928 Harrison Street  
Evanston, Illinois

Can testify that he, witness, and WERNECKE took a year's course, attending the school of the Allied Christian Management Army on Sundays only.

Can testify that FREDERICH CAPPETTA furnished the foregoing information voluntarily in a signed statement dated August 3, 1942 at Chicago, Illinois.

Can testify that he, witness, has associated with PAUL RICHTER in connection with several of RICHTER'S organizations.

Can testify that he never saw RICHTER hold a class for ministers and that the Christian Ministry College is not operating because it is only in the organizing stage.

Can testify that RICHTER told him that he, witness, was to have the title of Reverend, but witness admits he is not now and never was a minister.

Can testify that on August 12, 1942 about 5:00 p. m. he dropped in to RICHTER'S office, suite 523, 82 West Washington Street, where he saw RICHTER and two government men; that RICHTER told witness he had just received a subpoena and witness picked it up and read it; that the subpoena called for RICHTER to appear before the Federal Grand Jury in Chicago with miscellaneous records; that witness helped RICHTER sort out records he might take with him to the Grand Jury and that RICHTER turned over to witness certain records which he told witness to destroy because they might be misunderstood; that witness took said records home where he hid them with the intention of destroying them; that these records consisted of a large quantity



of white envelopes saying, "Uncle Sam. Look After Your Own Business -- Washington Advised No European Entanglements and Put Only Americans on Guard -- Remove All Traitors in Your Capitol".

Can testify that among the records there was a quantity of leaflets containing information relative to the Christian Defense Rangers and a poem by MARTIN L. OWENS entitled "Call to War".

Can testify that at 5:00 p. m. on August 13, 1942 witness visited RICHTER at Room 523, 82 West Washington Street at which time RICHTER gave witness a Manila envelope containing certain records of RICHTER'S organizations pertaining to one MARGUERITE HALLER, which records RICHTER instructed witness to take away and take care of.

LEO H. FRUTKIN, Special Agent  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Chicago, Illinois

Can testify that ROLLAND ALBERT PUTT furnished the foregoing information voluntarily in a signed statement dated August 13, 1942 at Evanston, Illinois.

LAWRENCE PATRICK REYNOLDS  
3406 Guthrie  
East Chicago, Indiana

Can testify that witness met WILLIAM WERNECKE in the summer of 1938 and discovered that WERNECKE was known to be an active worker in the German-American Bund.

Can testify that WERNECKE stated to witness that he would like to see the Germanic elements in the United States take a more dominant part in American political life.

Can testify that WILLIAM WERNECKE advised witness that he, WERNECKE, was attempting to organize a branch of the Silver Shirts organization in Chicago; that WERNECKE informed witness that he, WERNECKE, was definitely of the opinion that his actions were in conformity

with the desires of WILLIAM DUDLEY PELLE  
of the national headquarters of the Silver  
Shirts.

Can testify that WERNECKE accompanied witness  
to the office of MRS. ELIZABETH DILLING to  
assist in the stapling of several sections of  
MRS. DILLING'S book entitled "The Octopus".

Can testify that WERNECKE told witness at the  
time of the DILLING divorce proceedings early  
in the winter of 1942 that he, WERNECKE,  
acted as a guard at the DILLING home to pro-  
tect its inmates.

Can testify that to his knowledge WILLIAM  
WERNECKE has never been connected with any  
church organizations.

Can testify that WERNECKE stated to witness  
that RICHTER had told him that he, WERNECKE,  
could become a minister upon payment of \$20;  
that WERNECKE further stated that RICHTER  
told him that he, WERNECKE, could get out of  
a speeding ticket by producing his credentials  
as a minister.

Can testify that during the entire period of  
his acquaintance with WERNECKE on no occasion  
did WERNECKE give any indication of aspiring  
to preparing for, or actually being a minister,  
in any sect or religion.

Can testify that WERNECKE told him that he,  
WERNECKE, was a member of the German-American  
Bund and that he paid dues regularly to that  
organization; that WERNECKE further informed  
witness in 1940 that the reason he had dis-  
associated himself with the Bund was because  
of the fact he had driven several Bund leaders  
from Chicago to New York to attend a Bund  
gathering and on the return trip, when WERNECKE'S  
car broke down, the Bund leaders deserted him.

Can testify that he, witness, visited WILLIAM

WERNECKE'S farm about three times and on one occasion witness and WERNECKE went into the field to practice firing a .22 pistol at a small rock about twenty feet away; that WERNECKE often boasted about the fact he was an excellent rifle shot and that he attended the rifle school at Camp Perry, Ohio and, further, that he contemplated attending another rifle school at Camp Perry in the year 1940 or 1941.

Can testify that at one time WERNECKE attempted to organize a rifle club which was to be associated with the National Rifle Association of which WERNECKE claimed to be a member.

Can testify that WERNECKE had in his possession a collection of approximately ten firearms consisting of shot guns, rifles and pistols; that he also had two swords.

Can testify that on June 27, 1942 witness met WILLIAM WERNECKE by prior arrangement at the home of the DONATH family on Webster Street near Lincoln, Chicago, Illinois, and that when witness came into the home about 3:30 p. m., he discovered that HERBERT HAUPT was there; that when WERNECKE came, witness, HAUPT and WERNECKE sat around talking a few minutes and then about 4:00 p. m. decided to go for a ride; that they drove to Evanston in HAUPT'S car and returned to the DONATH residence about 5:30 p. m.; that during the entire ride the conversation was limited to HAUPT'S experiences in Mexico, his registration for Selective Service and his interview with a representative of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

JOSEPH E. TIERNEY, Special Agent  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Chicago, Illinois

Can testify that LAWRENCE PATRICK REYNOLDS furnished the foregoing information voluntarily in a signed statement dated August 7, 1942 at Chicago, Illinois.

ERICH BECKER  
1351 North Dearborn Street  
Chicago, Illinois

Can testify that he was a minister in the German Methodist Church, Green Bay, Wisconsin in 1918 and became associated with PAUL RICHTER in 1940.

Can testify that on July 23, 1942, when he dropped in to see RICHTER, RICHTER told him that he, witness, was to be the Dean of the Christian Ministry College; that witness then asked RICHTER, because of witness' knowledge concerning RICHTER'S previous methods of operation, "Is this just on paper?".

Can testify that RICHTER said, "No, there are going to be some students and we are going to open up".

Can testify that to witness' knowledge there has never been a Christian Ministry College in operation and that there has never been any teaching of any sort.

JOSEPH E. TIERNEY, Special Agent  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Chicago, Illinois

Can testify that ERICH BECKER furnished the foregoing information voluntarily in a signed statement dated August 18, 1942 at Chicago, Illinois.

LOUIS DeVRIES, janitor  
6426 North Glenwood,  
Chicago, Illinois

Can testify that he, witness, became associated with PAUL RICHTER in February, 1940 and was ordained a minister in RICHTER'S organizations about June, 1940.

Can testify that he, witness, did not take any particular course of study before his ordination and that he did not attend the Christian Ministry College or any other ministerial college before becoming a minister.

Can testify that his ordination was conducted

by PAUL RICHTER and that ALBERT PUTT was ordained at the same time.

DENNIS F. McMAHON, Special Agent  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Chicago, Illinois

Can testify that LOUIS DEVRIES furnished the foregoing information voluntarily in a signed statement dated August 17, 1942 at Chicago, Illinois.

VATALE RODRIQUEZ  
1939 North Sawyer  
Chicago, Illinois

Can testify that he became acquainted with PAUL RICHTER about 1922 when the latter was engaged in the real estate business.

Can testify that RICHTER told him that he, witness, had been elected a Deacon in the Allied Christian Management Army; that RICHTER told him that a Deacon in this church was the same as a minister or Reverend and that thereafter witness was given the title of Reverend.

Can testify that he, witness, is not an ordained minister and has never prepared himself for the ministry.

Can testify that he does not have any knowledge of the activities of the Christian Ministry College although he has heard it mentioned on several occasions while in RICHTER'S office.

Can testify that during his association with RICHTER he had not seen the Christian Ministry College function.

Can testify that WILLIAM WERNECKE was given the title of Reverend by RICHTER in the same manner as witness received his title of Reverend.

HARVARD E. HEYSTEK, Special Agent  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Chicago, Illinois

Can testify that VATALE RODRIQUEZ furnished

the foregoing information voluntarily in a signed statement dated August 14, 1942 at Chicago, Illinois

LEMONT E. KNOFF  
3641 West Harrison  
Chicago, Illinois  
Employed by Meade Electric Co.  
3252 West Franklin Street  
Chicago, Illinois

Can testify that he met PAUL RICHTER on or about April 8, 1942 and that RICHTER said he was operating a religious organization and that they were going to study religion.

Can testify that he, witness, joined the Allied Christian Management Army and paid \$5 for one year's membership.

Can testify that he, witness, knows of no Christian Ministry College and never saw any pamphlets, catalogs or text books in connection with such a college.

Can testify that he does not know who teaches in the College or whether such a college is in existence.

SAMUEL B. BLASKEY, Special Agent  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Chicago, Illinois

Can testify that LEMONT E. KNOFF furnished the foregoing information voluntarily in a signed statement dated August 18, 1942 at Chicago, Illinois.

FRANK TENNEY  
3349 Walnut Avenue  
Chicago, Illinois

Can testify that he, witness, first met PAUL RICHTER in 1925.

Can testify that since the fall of 1941 he, witness, has talked to RICHTER on about six occasions at Room 523, 82 West Washington Street, Chicago, Illinois.

Can testify that he, witness, never attended a Christian Ministry College, has not attended any religious schools and is not an ordained minister.

Can testify that he has no knowledge of the Christian Ministry College and that the only thing he does know about RICHTER'S organizations is that RICHTER is endeavoring to form a system of cooperative stores.

RALPH F. McCAY, Special Agent  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Chicago, Illinois

Can testify that FRANK TENNEY furnished the foregoing information voluntarily in a signed statement dated August 18, 1942 at Chicago, Illinois.

EDGAR WOOLHOUSE  
419 Washington Boulevard  
Oak Park, Illinois

Can testify that he has been a Baptist minister for the past forty years and became acquainted with PAUL RICHTER in January, 1939.

Can testify that on one occasion RICHTER asked him to teach Greek in some school connected with the Allied Christian Management Army, but was very indefinite and did not give any indication as to the location or office of the school.

Can testify that he never heard of the Christian Ministry College and never performed any duties as teacher or as a Dean of any college in connection with the Allied Christian Management Army or any other organization with which RICHTER is connected.

Can testify that RICHTER addressed him as Bishop and as Lieutenant Colonel of the Allied Christian Management Army but that he, witness, never functioned in either of these offices and has never considered himself as a bishop or lieutenant colonel.

Can testify that at one time RICHTER advised him that he, witness, was to be the religious commander of the Allied Christian Management Army in Chicago, but that he, witness, never functioned in that capacity.

Can testify that he, witness, never attended any ordination by the Allied Christian Management Army and never heard of that organization ordaining anyone.

RALPH F. McCAY, Special Agent  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Chicago, Illinois

Can testify that EDGAR WOOLHOUSE furnished the foregoing information voluntarily in a signed statement dated August 20, 1942 at Chicago, Illinois.

ALFRED W. BRUHN  
1710 North Rockwell  
Chicago, Illinois  
Employed by Berhalter's  
Food Store  
1423 North Clark Street  
Chicago, Illinois

Can testify that he was ordained as a Presbyterian minister in 1918 and that he met PAUL RICHTER in the spring of 1940 when he, witness, attended a meeting of the Allied Christian Management Army at the home of EDGAR WOOLHOUSE.

Can testify that said meeting was for the purpose of installing witness as a pastor of Christ Church II which was represented as being already organized and located somewhere in the northwest section of Chicago. That RICHTER gave the installation address which took the form of an ordination. Can testify that he, witness, was embarrassed because he was already an ordained minister.

Can testify that he, witness, resigned on September 10, 1940 because of RICHTER'S evasive answers in defining his organizations, principles and purposes and his misrepresentations as to the membership and strength of the church.



Can testify that he never heard of the Christian Ministry College.

HARVARD E. HEYSTEK, Special Agent  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Chicago, Illinois

Can testify that ALFRED W. BRUHN furnished the foregoing information voluntarily in a signed statement dated August 28, 1942 at Chicago, Illinois

EDGAR O. EAKIN, Attorney  
29 South LaSalle Street  
Chicago, Illinois

Can testify that he, witness, met PAUL RICHTER five or six years prior to August, 1942 and gave RICHTER office space for a period of ninety days; that at the end of that time he, witness, had to eject RICHTER because of RICHTER'S misconduct with the daughter of a Belgian janitor, which girl was recommended to RICHTER as a secretary by witness.

HARRY BROWN, Attorney  
1445 West Hood Street  
Chicago, Illinois  
Office, 105 North Clark St.  
Chicago, Illinois

Can testify that he, witness, has known PAUL RICHTER for five or six years prior to August, 1942 and at one time allowed RICHTER to use his office.

Can testify that he, witness, has never had any connection with RICHTER'S church organization and insofar as he knows such organization is entirely on paper.

Can testify that he, witness, never heard of the Christian Ministry College and never attended any ordination ceremony.

Can testify that he, witness, never met WILLIAM WERNECKE and does not recall signing any document as witness to any ordination.

HARVARD E. HEYSTEK, Special Agent  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Chicago, Illinois

Can testify that HARRY BROWN furnished the foregoing information voluntarily in a signed statement dated August 29, 1942 at Chicago, Illinois.

DR. AGNES TEMPLETON CHRISTIAN  
7255 Yates Street  
Chicago, Illinois  
Office, (Chiropodist)  
Room 508, 32 West Randolph  
Chicago, Illinois

Can testify that she was associated with RICHTER from October, 1940 to April, 1942 and never heard of the Christian Ministry College and never met WILLIAM WERNECKE or heard his name mentioned.

SAMUEL B. BLASKEY, Special Agent  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Chicago, Illinois

Can testify that DR. AGNES TEMPLETON CHRISTIAN furnished the foregoing information voluntarily in a signed statement dated August 20, 1942 at Chicago, Illinois.

CHARLES HENRY HEDLER  
(retired Methodist minister)  
Newaygo, Michigan

Can testify that he, witness, has known PAUL RICHTER over twenty years and has no knowledge of the existence of the Christian Ministry College.

Can testify that during the years he knew PAUL RICHTER, RICHTER never had a church and insofar as witness knows RICHTER is not a minister.

HERMAN W. MADDOX, Special Agent  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Grand Rapids, Michigan

Can testify that CHARLES HENRY HEDLER furnished the foregoing information voluntarily in a signed statement dated September 2, 1942 at New aygo, Michigan.

MRS. GEORGE F. (EDITH) DENIG  
Cashier  
Institute of Military Studies  
University of Chicago  
Chicago, Illinois

Upon issuance of subpoena duces tecum can produce and identify records of the Institute of Military Studies which reflect that WILLIAM WERNECKE applied on December 30, 1941 to take a special course in rifle marksmanship; that his application was accepted and he was assigned to Company F-2, #3036.

Can testify that from the records WERNECKE attended regularly the weekly sessions from January 14, 1942 to March 18, 1942 and scored 98 out of a possible 100 in rifle target practice.

SADIE E. ROBERTS, Chief Clerk  
Office of Civilian Marksmanship  
Armory  
War Department  
Washington, D. C.

Upon issuance of subpoena duces tecum can produce and identify records of the Office of Civilian Marksmanship which reflect that WILLIAM B. WERNECKE attended the U. S. National Small Arms Firing School and national matches at Camp Perry, Ohio from August 23, 1931 through September 13, 1931.

FRANK DANIEL, Office Manager  
National Rifle Association  
1600 Rhode Island Avenue, N. W.  
Washington, D. C.

Upon issuance of subpoena duces tecum can produce and identify records of the National Rifle Association which reflect that WILLIAM B. WERNECKE was elected to life-time membership in said association on January 17, 1939.

STANLEY M. CHRISTIAN  
Deputy Sheriff  
Lake County, Illinois

Upon issuance of subpoena duces tecum can produce record #660 of a complaint filed by WILLIAM WERNECKE on May 10, 1937 relative to a larceny from WERNECKE'S farm on Wilmot Road, Route #173, of the following firearms:

.45 caliber revolver  
Harrington & Richards .22 caliber  
target revolver  
16 guage single shotgun

Can testify that when he, witness, made a call at the WERNECKE farm in answer to the above complaint he observed a picture of Hitler on the wall of the room and directly below the picture a small swastika flag was draped.

Can testify that he, witness, saw several guns consisting of rifles, shotguns and pistols.

Officer JOHN MANGAN  
District No. 29  
Chicago Police Department  
731 North Racine  
Chicago, Illinois  
Residence, 317 South Laflin  
Chicago, Illinois

Can testify that on November 11, 1939, when he, witness, was leaving a trial and was walking down the aisle of the court room, WERNECKE said, "Here comes that G-- D--- Jew now."; that witness continued walking to the elevator where WERNECKE came up along side of him and tapped witness on the shoulder and said, "I mean you." and with this, took a swing at witness; that witness thereupon arrested WERNECKE.

MAX BOHMANN  
1811 Belmont Avenue  
Chicago, Illinois  
Employed, A. & P. Tea Stores  
1600 Pratt Boulevard  
Chicago, Illinois

Can testify that he, witness, became acquainted with WILLIAM WERNECKE at a meeting of the Silver Shirts in 1938 and saw WERNECKE several times at Bund Headquarters where WERNECKE had a book store.

Can testify that WERNECKE attempted to organize a rifle club with seven or eight other men and

asked witness to become a member of it; that the club was known as "The Hiawatha Gun Club" and members were supposed to hold their practice at WERNECKE'S farm located at Lake Forest, Illinois.

Can testify that the members practiced on several occasions at the Ravenswood Airport located on Tuohy Avenue and on one occasion went to WERNECKE'S farm.

JAMES WEBB, Constable  
Antioch, Lake County, Ill.

Can testify that he, witness, went to the WERNECKE farm about February 1, 1937 to serve legal papers on WERNECKE in an attachment proceedings on some farm machinery and when these papers were being served on WERNECKE, WERNECKE had a rifle lying on the table which he continually picked up and set down.

Can testify that on February 10, 1937 when he, witness, went to the WERNECKE farm to attach the above mentioned machinery he, witness, was unarmed and that he drove up to the premises WERNECKE was standing in the road with a rifle in his hands; that WERNECKE told witness if he put one foot on "that G--- D--- property" he would bore a hole through him.

Can testify that he filed a complaint against WERNECKE for resisting an officer and threatening to shoot but that he, witness, dismissed the charges when WERNECKE was brought before the Justice of the Peace in Antioch, Illinois.

JOHN M. HOCKERTS  
Superintendent of Mail  
Merchandise Mart Post Office  
Sub-Station  
Chicago, Illinois

Upon issuance of subpoena duces tecum can produce and identify records showing that WILLIAM WERNECKE, 6250 Wayne Avenue, rented Post Office Box #3620 at the Merchandise Mart Sub-station

on March 27, 1939, keeping the same until December 31, 1941.

ERNEST J. KRUEGTEN  
Postmaster  
United States Post Office  
Chicago, Illinois

Upon issuance of subpoena duces tecum can produce and identify records which reflect an application presented by WILLIAM WERNECKE dated March 23, 1939 for a post office box to be used for mail in conjunction with "The Joint Committee of Patriotic Organizations (Inc.)".

Can testify that the records reflect that OTTO WILLUMET, 4342 Sheridan Road, indicated that WERNECKE was known to him for years and was absolutely responsible and trustworthy.

Can testify that the records reflect that IRENE W. MATZ, 1509 West Montrose Avenue, Chicago, indicated that she recommended WERNECKE very highly as being honest, trustworthy and reliable.

TONY FULGARO, Foreman  
Merchandise Mart Post Office  
Substation  
Chicago, Illinois

Can testify that Post Office Box #3620 was also used by RAYMOND JOSEPH HEALY.

JOHN A. LYNCH, Special Agent  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Chicago, Illinois

Can testify that on August 3, 1942 LAURENCE B. JACOBS furnished the following information:

JACOBS has visited WERNECKE at the latter's farm near Libertyville, Illinois, at the NIBLICK farm near Millburn, Illinois and also at the farm near Dundee Road. On these occasions JACOBS participated with WERNECKE and others in target practice; that JACOBS used a .22 caliber rifle with telescopic sights, which rifle belonged to WERNECKE.

That JACOBS stated WERNECKE is greatly interested in hunting and once went on a hunting trip out west; that WERNECKE has an old Flintlock and some other old guns.

WERNECKE retains some favoritism for Germany and joined the Bund at the time of its inception and because of WERNECKE'S yen for leadership he attempted to become active in it.

On WERNECKE'S invitation, JACOBS and his wife had dinner at the Haus Vaterland with WERNECKE and his mother, MRS. WERNECKE. WERNECKE introduced JACOBS to all the officials of the German-American Bund at that time. WERNECKE expressed himself very clearly to be very anti-Semitic, anti-Roosevelt and anti-New Deal. WERNECKE remained in the Bund and to the best of JACOBS' knowledge was a member from the time of its inception until about one year ago when WERNECKE told JACOBS he had quit the Bund.

WERNECKE advised JACOBS he went to the University of Chicago in the spring of 1942 to take a special training course and that WERNECKE said he took this training with the idea of enlisting.

JACOBS never heard WERNECKE mention any desire to become a minister or mention the Christian Ministry College. JACOBS has no knowledge of WERNECKE ever attending the Moody Bible Institute.

The foregoing information was furnished in an unsigned statement, which statement was corrected by JACOBS in his own handwriting. It should be noted that LAURENCE B. JACOBS is presently defense attorney for WILLIAM B. WERNECKE.

PAUL CAIN  
903 Butrick Street  
Waukegan, Illinois

Can testify that he and his wife were employed by WILLIAM WERNECKE on his farm at Millburn, Illinois in the fall of 1938.

Can testify that WERNECKE had a picture of Hitler hanging on the wall in the farmhouse and below the picture was draped a swastika flag.

Can testify that he saw a large collection of guns at the farmhouse which numbered approximately twenty.

MRS. PAUL CAIN  
903 Butrick Street  
Waukegan, Illinois

Can testify to the foregoing information.

GEORGE ROBERT BROWN  
Chief Investigator  
Illinois Vigilante Association  
105 North Clark Street  
Chicago, Illinois  
Residence, 1926 West Belmont  
Chicago, Illinois

Can testify that he, witness, met WILLIAM WERNECKE in 1935 and that during the past seven years he has observed that WERNECKE has objected to anything appearing in the newspapers, in magazines or over the air which has been against the Nazis. WERNECKE verbally expressed his objections to witness, pointing out various articles which he, WERNECKE, branded as lies.

Can testify that prior to December 7, 1941 WERNECKE gave him literature to read, which literature attacked the President and disagreed with the policies of the Government.

Can testify that after December 7, 1941 WERNECKE distributed mostly anti-Semitic material which consisted of literature published



by Social Justice, ELIZABETH DILLING, the Reverend WINROD, WILLIAM DUDLEY PELLEY and Mrs. DUSENBERRY.

Can testify that WERNECKE is a personal friend of MRS. DILLING and that he took witness to her office and introduced witness to her.

Can testify that WERNECKE acted as MRS. DILLING'S chauffeur, bodyguard and trouble shooter.

Can testify further that WERNECKE said he was a good friend of PELLEY.

Can testify that WERNECKE used post office box #3620 at the Merchandise Mart Post Office and sent out literature through the mails which had that box number on it.

Can testify that WERNECKE gave him anti-Semitic literature in May, 1942.

Can testify that WERNECKE attended the University of Chicago Military Institute School for about six weeks during the spring of 1942 and that WERNECKE said he went to the school to learn how to make bombs.

Can testify that WERNECKE purchased soldier's clothing at Elliott's, American military outfitters, 14 North Franklin Street, Chicago, Illinois and that he saw WERNECKE wear those clothes.

Can testify that WERNECKE told him he wore those clothes so that he, WERNECKE, could get into USO centers; that WERNECKE invited witness to get similar clothing, saying that the two of them could then get into the USO centers to get information.

Can testify that WERNECKE told him that he, WERNECKE, was a member of the Bund and also a member of the Silver Shirts.

Can testify that he, witness, often saw WERNECKE salute in Nazi fasion.

Can testify that WERNECKE told him he had taken FRITZ KUNZE to Philadelphia and had also drivenhim around through several states.

Can testify that WERNECKE is a close friend of HOMER MAERTZ of Chicago, Illinois.

Can testify that MRS. WERNECKE, WILLIAM WERNECKE'S mother, LARRY REYNOLDS and others, held meetings at Jenny's Restaurant, 1731 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois, which restaurant is owned by two Italians.

Can testify that he, witness, went there with WERNECKE on several occasions and that one of the owners told WERNECKE and him they could come there and say anything they wanted about Germany but when they left the place they were to keep their mouths shut.

Can testify that WERNECKE told him he had claimed conscientious objection in his draft questionnaire; that WERNECKE said he did not want to fight because ROOSEVELT started the war and was to blame for everything.

Can testify that WERNECKE told him that when he, witness, got his questionnaire, he should file as a conscientious objector and that WERNECKE also offered to fill out the questionnaire for witness.

Can testify that, while riding to Gary, Indiana very recently, WERNECKE told him,as he pointed out piles of rubber at service stations, "That bitch, Roosevelt, is responsible for all that."

Can testify that WERNECKE told him that police officers in Chicago would not be around very long after Hitler got over here and that he,

WERNECKE, would then become head of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in Chicago.

Can testify that WERNECKE is always praising Germany and Hitler and has said that conditions in Germany are better than here in the United States.

Can testify that WERNECKE usually carried literature in his car for distribution to friends.

Can testify that about February, 1942 WERNECKE asked witness to drive him to 2234 Fremont Avenue, the address of HERBERT HAUPT, where WERNECKE'S car was parked. WERNECKE got into his car at that address and drove away.

Can testify that WERNECKE told him he, WERNECKE, had a pistol range on his farm.

Can testify that in the fall of 1941 WERNECKE told him that he, WERNECKE, did not believe in any religion because Hitler did not believe in any religion and because Hitler is against all religion.

Can testify that during the first six months of 1942, he, witness, accompanied WERNECKE to Marshall Fields and Company's Book Store where he saw WERNECKE purchase books entitled, "Total Espionage", "Mein Kampf" and another book.

Can testify that within the last six months preceding July 29, 1942 WERNECKE told him on several occasions that he, WERNECKE, had registered as a conscientious objector because he did not want to fight in this war for the reason he would not fight for the President whom he blamed for getting this country into the war; that WERNECKE referred to the President as "Rosenfelt".

Can testify that on July 31, 1942 WERNECKE told him that if he, witness, furnished information concerning WERNECKE to the F. B. I., he, WERNECKE, would throw acid in witness' face and in the faces of witness' father and mother and would do bodily harm to witness himself.

Can testify that on July 31, 1942 WERNECKE told him that he, WERNECKE, spent two days in Chicago with HERBERT HAUPT and that his mother, MRS. WERNECKE, drove HAUPT to the WERNECKE home.

THOMAS R. DIXON,  
Gurnee, Illinois.  
Employed at Fire Dept.,  
Great Lakes Training Station,  
Great Lakes, Illinois.

Can testify that from December 1938 to June 1940 he was employed as a watchman on the Simpson estate at Wadsworth, Illinois and on two occasions during the Spring of 1940 he observed WILLIAM WERNECKE and a group of twelve to fifteen men emerging on horseback from the barn on the BEHR property which WERNECKE was leasing. The men wore uniforms of a dark brown material, SAM BROWNE belts, pistol holsters, and black arm bands upon which was inscribed the Nazi Swastika in red color. On both occasions one of the men on horseback had a Nazi flag on a staff which was inserted in a staff holder on the saddle of his horse. The flag had a red swastika inscribed on it. The witness can testify that he recognized WERNECKE in the group on both occasions and that the group rode over to the Northwest corner of the property, formed in formation and began going through some cavalry drills on horseback.

Can testify that on one occasion during the Spring of 1940 he, for a period of about three hours, observed WERNECKE and a group of about fifteen men while they were in WERNECKE'S living quarters on the BEHR property. All wore civilian clothes and seemed to be having a party. WERNECKE on several occasions gave the Nazi salute to other members of the party and they returned the salute. The Nazi flag and a picture of HITLER was on the North wall of the room in which the party was held.

Can testify that he, witness, was also Deputy Sheriff while watchman for the Simpson estate, and stopped WERNECKE on several occasions while WERNECKE was riding in his automobile in the vicinity

of the BEHR property. On each occasion WERNECKE had a loaded .22 calibre rifle in the car. Witness can testify that he warned WERNECKE that it was against the law to carry a loaded gun in an automobile, and WERNECKE replied that he had a right to carry a loaded gun but admitted he did not have a permit. Can testify that on several occasions between December 1938 and May 1940, he ejected WERNECKE from the BEHR property on the south side of the road as this was a hay field and pheasant grounds. On these occasions WERNECKE had a loaded .22 calibre rifle in his possess. Can testify that he saw WERNECKE shoot the .22 calibre rifle in the hay field.

Can testify that on the night of April 26, 1940 or April 27, 1940 he and HARRY KRAUSARE, employed by WERNECKE as a horseman, entered the WERNECKE property and observed in a small house, next to the club house, a large picture of HITLER and a small Nazi flag, both hanging on the North wall of the front room which is the living room and bedroom of the house. Can testify that there were two stars pinned on the flag.

Can testify that on that occasion he noticed a .25 calibre automatic pistol and three .25 calibre loaded clips which were in a movable kitchen cabinet in a small alcove in the front room.

Can testify that he observed in the attic two rifle racks which would hold ten or twelve rifles each. These racks were empty.

Can testify that he and KRAUSARE went to the second building, north of the building in which WERNECKE lived, and he saw in the east room about twelve or fifteen uniforms, a large Nazi flag which was folded into a bundle and about 40 lbs. of dynamite with about 20 feet of fuse in a box.

Can testify that in the west room he saw about 4500 rounds of amunition consisting of 30.06 calibre, lueger and .22 calibre bullets.

Can testify that he saw in the west room a quantity of literature which was written in German and English. There was about 300 lbs. of this literature and it was predominant with pictures of HITLER. Can testify to the best of his recollection that the literature appeared to be on life in Germany.

Can testify that he and KRUSARE went to the cow and horse barn and in the loft of the barn under a pile of hay observed about 60 lbs. of 40% dynamite and about 20 feet of fuse, both packed in a box.

RALPH F. McCAY,  
Special Agent,  
Federal Bureau of Investigation,  
Chicago, Illinois.

Can testify that THOMAS R. DIXON furnished the foregoing information voluntarily in a signed statement dated July 29, 1942 at Great Lakes, Illinois.

MARCELLA ANNA MISAVICE,  
employed by John Griffith  
Construction Co.,  
Great Lakes Naval Training Station,  
Great Lakes, Illinois.

Can testify that she obtained employment as a domestic servant in the house of WILLIAM WERNECKE at Hawthorne Farm, Libertyville, Illinois.

Can testify that WERNECKE was an enthusiastic sportsman who maintained a collection of fire arms, pistols, rifles and shotguns. Can testify that WERNECKE was in the habit of practicing marksmanship and also did considerable hunting. Witness saw WERNECKE

bring back several rabbits and other small game which he had shot. Can testify that WERNECKE had, in storage at the farm, some deer meat from the carcass of a deer which he said he had shot.

Can testify that at the age of fifteen she was taken on an automobile trip by WERNECKE from her home in Illinois to Oakland, California. Can testify that they registered at hotels as man and wife and occupied the same room. The trip took three weeks and witness can testify that WERNECKE had falsely told her parents that his aunt was to accompany them on the trip.

Can testify that for two months she stayed at the Millburn Farm at Antioch, Illinois, which was operated by WERNECKE. Can testify that she noticed in the house there a collection of about ten guns, a picture of ADOLF HITLER on the wall, below which was draped a red flag on which was a black swastika.

Can testify that she also lived for a time at the WERNECKE apartment in Chicago, Illinois, during which time she attended several German American Bund meetings with WERNECKE and saw him frequently in his Storm Trooper's uniform.

Can testify that WERNECKE, in addition to his German American Bund membership, had the duty at Bund meetings of selling to the members literature published by the Bund and other organizations.

Can testify that she attended, together with WERNECKE, meetings of the Silver Shirts.

Can testify that from the age of fifteen until about October 1941, WERNECKE continually forced on her by threat of violence and by actual physical violence on three occasions his sexual attentions.



Can testify that WERNECKE stated that he did not want to fight in this war because it is for and caused by Jews.

Can testify that she saw about ten guns at the WERNECKE apartment in Chicago, Ill.

Can testify that she has not known WERNECKE to attend any church services except that she persuaded him to attend services on several occasions with her at her Catholic Church. Can testify that during the two years preceding October 1941, WERNECKE did not attend any Protestant services or any other services except that specified above.

Can testify that in the Fall of 1940 WERNECKE took her on a trip to Indiana, possibly Nashville, where they stayed in a rooming house on Saturday night and had sexual relations. They returned to Chicago on Sunday. Can testify that WERNECKE registered on that occasion, using another name than his own.

JOSEPH E. TIERNEY, JR.,  
Special Agent,  
Federal Bureau of Investigation,  
Chicago, Illinois.

Can testify that MARCELLA ANNA MISAVICE furnished the foregoing information voluntarily, in signed statements dated July 25, 1942 and July 27, 1942 at Waukegan, Illinois.

EDWARD JOSEPH STROPE,  
936 Concord Avenue,  
Employed American Brush Company,  
1113 N. Franklin Street,  
Chicago, Illinois.

Can testify that in August 1939 he obtained employment as a hired hand on the Millburn Farm operated by WILLIAM WERNECKE.

Can testify that during the first week he was in the barn when WERNECKE warned him that he would shoot him with a Lueger Pistol he displayed if witness ever told anyone what he saw or heard going on at the farm.

Can testify that WERNECKE later said that if anybody came out to the farm and gave the Hitler salute he was to allow them access to the farm and to let them ride the horses. WERNECKE said if they gave the Hitler salute they were of his gang.

Can testify that in the main house WERNECKE had a picture of HITLER hanging on the wall and that directly below the picture there was a swastika. There was a lamp on the table below the picture and a lamp suspended from the ceiling so that the rays of the lamp were directed on the picture of HITLER.

Can testify that on the second floor of the main house WERNECKE had a large swastika hanging on the wall and had two .22 calibre rifles, one army rifle, one shotgun and two or three other rifles.

Can testify that WERNECKE also possessed one-half a box of dynamite in the loft of the barn where he also had some dynamite fuses and caps.

Can testify that when he had been on the farm for a few weeks and had told WERNECKE that several people had been out to see him, WERNECKE said that he should remember what he, WERNECKE, had told him because he, WERNECKE, would sure as hell give him a load of the pistol he carried. Whereupon, WERNECKE again showed witness the pistol.

Can testify that WERNECKE had many visitors out to the farm who, when they entered the house, would turn to the picture of HITLER and then would salute, saying "HEIL HITLER".

Can testify that WERNECKE would also give the salute and say "HEIL HITLER".

Can testify that on one occasion WERNECKE said to him, "Why don't you salute?" Can testify that on several occasions he observed WERNECKE, ERNEST SCHARF and a man named RUFUS and one believed to be HERBERT HAUPT, practice drilling goose step fashion. WERNECKE would give the commands.

Can testify that he once went with these men into the woods where they practiced drilling with rifles. Witness asked them what they were trying to do and SCHARF replied, "Don't worry, EDDIE, some day you'll be wearing a German uniform like us." Can testify they were dressed in black boots, black breeches and black shirts. Can testify that they wore buttons on their collars that showed the swastika. Can testify that WERNECKE wore brown boots and breeches and a white shirt with no swastika buttons.

Can testify that when they were practicing shooting WERNECKE was giving commands.

Can testify that WERNECKE tried to get him to join the German American Bund and that WERNECKE said to him, "One of these nights I'll take you in and I'll have you initiated into the Bund the same as we are." Can testify that WERNECKE said on many occasions that he had to be present at the Bund meetings as he had to make speeches and as he was a member.

Can testify that in September 1939 he observed two to four 1# cans of powder on the second floor of the house where he lived. Can testify that there was also a reloading machine for reloading bullets.

Witness indicated by subsequent letter that he could testify that ERNEST SCHARF said that some day HITLER would come over and rule this country and asked WERNECKE if that wasn't so and WERNECKE replied "Yes, how could he lose?" SCHARF and WERNECKE both turned to HITLER'S picture, gave it the Nazi salute, and said "There he is. See him. It sure would be great to have a ruler here like him."

Can testify that WERNECKE said to witness that with all these well trained horses and men they could do a lot. Can testify that HERBERT HAUPT, SCHARF, WERNECKE and RUFUS gave a big cheer at that in the direction of the picture of HITLER. Can testify that they said the Government would never find out anything about them and that they had everything under cover. Can testify that they all said they belonged to the Bund.

JOSEPH E. TIERNEY, JR.,  
Special Agent,  
Federal Bureau of Investigation,  
Chicago, Illinois.

Can testify that EDWARD JOSEPH STROPE furnished the foregoing information, preceding that contained in his letter, in a voluntary signed statement dated July 29, 1942.

MRS. EDWARD IRMA STROPE,  
936 Concord Avenue,  
Chicago, Illinois.

Can testify that she came to work as a farm hand on WERNECKE'S farm in September 1939 and that WERNECKE told her that the Nazi salute would identify his friends and that whenever WERNECKE or any of his friends came out they would immediately give the salute.

Can testify that when WERNECKE, ERNEST SCHARF, HERBERT HAUPT, \_\_\_\_\_ SPEARING, CLARENCE OTT, RICHARD STARR and others would come into the house they would stand before a large picture of HITLER, below which was draped a small swastika flag, give the Nazi salute, and say "HEIL HITLER".

Can testify that in the house there was another very large white flag with a black swastika on it. Can testify that in the house occupied by WERNECKE there were about eight rifles and shotguns, some of which were regular army rifles, the butts of which had been hollowed out for some additional bullets.

Can testify that WERNECKE had a Lueger pistol which he carried on his person or in his car. Can testify that on September 4, 1939 she saw at WERNECKE'S apartment in Chicago a cabinet containing about 30 pistols.

Can testify that in September 1939 MR. STROPE, an insurance investigator, and she came across several cans containing gun powder as well as a machine designed for reloading shells.

Can testify that in the main house she saw several boxes of shells and about October 1939 saw one-half box of dynamite.

Can testify that she saw target practice being held on the farm on many occasions and that .22 calibre rifles and sometimes pistols were used.

Can testify that WERNECKE'S friends referred to him as "HITLER", to ERNEST SCHARF as "GOEBBELS", and to MRS. WERNECKE as "DUCHESS".

Can testify that WERNECKE told her that he was a member of the German American Bund.

JOSEPH E. TIERNEY, JR.,  
Special Agent,  
Federal Bureau of Investigation,  
Chicago, Illinois.

Can testify that MRS. EDWARD IRMA STROPE furnished the foregoing information voluntarily in a signed statement dated July 29, 1942 at Chicago.

ANDREW A. CAFFERATA,  
1828 Estes Avenue, Chicago,  
Illinois, employed at  
158 West Erie St., Chicago.

Can testify that in 1937 or 1938 he was employed as an investigator with the

Insurance Company of North America and visited a farm near Antioch, Illinois, which was occupied by WILLIAM WERNECKE. Can testify that he looked through a screen door leading to the front room and noticed a crude gun rack containing some fire arms.

Can testify that more than one year later he visited the WERNECKE farm near the Mill Creek Hunt Club, and together with the hired man and his wife entered the second story of the house where he observed a gun rack containing one Springfield rifle, two shotguns, and a .22 calibre rifle. Can testify that he saw a swastika banner on the wall, some pictures of HITLER, and a tie pin stuck in the banner, the pin carrying a swastika emblem.

Can testify that in the barn he saw a portion of a case of dynamite.

JUDD A. AUSTIN,  
Special Agent,  
Federal Bureau of Investigation,  
Des Moines, Iowa.

Can testify that the foregoing information was furnished by ANDREW A. CAFFERATA in an unsigned, voluntary statement, on July 30, 1942, at Emmetsburg, Iowa.

ALBERT G. GREELEY,  
1309 Fargo,  
Chicago, Illinois.  
Employed Real Estate Loan Dept.,  
First National Bank,  
Chicago, Illinois.

Can testify that the First National Bank has been the trustee of the estate of BEN BEHR, part of which consisted of a farm in Wadsworth, Illinois, which had been rented to WILLIAM WERNECKE.

Can testify that as representative of the bank he made three visits about the Fall of 1939 to the farm.

Can testify that on one visit he entered the second floor of the house in which WERNECKE was living and saw a large flag or banner containing a large swastika. There were literature, posters and booklets in the room. Can testify that he did not observe the titles on the literature but can recall one pamphlet that undertook to prove that ROOSEVELT was a Jew.

Can testify that on a second visit he observed a case of dynamite and a sack of caps on a hay pile in the old barn and that the dynamite case contained about 25 to 30 sticks of dynamite, each about 6" long.

Can testify that on a third visit he observed fuses for dynamite sticks in a cupboard on the ground floor of the house in which WERNECKE was living.

JACOB BECKER,  
1865 Dayton Street,  
Chicago, Illinois.  
Employed in County Treasurer's  
Office, Room 212, County Blvd.,  
Chicago, Illinois.

Can testify that on the evening of July 12, 1939 he attended a meeting at which RAYMOND HEALY was Chairman. The meeting was held at 2408 W. Chicago Avenue. Can testify that WERNECKE, at this meeting, made a speech in which he criticized the ROOSEVELT family as being homo-sexual, and that WERNECKE pointed out with ridicule President ROOSEVELT'S physical handicap.

Can testify that on the evening of July 19, 1939 he attended a meeting of the German American Bund at the Haus Vaterland where he saw WERNECKE. Can testify that he heard WERNECKE say that he was going to start a local branch of the Silver Shirts in Chicago and was going to try to get the Haus Vaterland as a meeting place for Fridays for his proposed branch of the Silver Shirts.

Can testify that at a German American Bund meeting about August 16, 1939 he heard WERNECKE say that he was starting his own branch of the Silver Shirts and that it would cost \$1.00 to join up. Can testify that WERNECKE had some Silver Shirt literature which he was distributing.

Can testify that at a meeting of the German American Bund about August 22, 1939, WERNECKE was saying that he had not heard from PELLEY since August 14, 1939 and that PELLEY was in hiding.

Can testify that at a Bund meeting at the Haus Vaterland on September 6, 1939, WERNECKE said that a fellow from the Dies Committee visited his farm and asked about guns. Can testify that he saw WERNECKE give the Nazi salute to another man at the Haus Vaterland prior to engaging in conversation with him.

Can testify that on September 27, 1939 at the Haus Vaterland he heard WERNECKE say he was going to have a Silver Shirt meeting on October 5, 1939 at Mozart Hall, Chicago. WERNECKE said he was going to advertise this meeting by mail and by circulars. Can testify that WERNECKE said that he and HOMER MAERTZ were going to form a wrecking crew to break up Jews' meetings.

Can testify that he saw a revolver in WERNECKE'S car and that WERNECKE held a Silver Shirt meeting on October 4, 1939 at Mozart Hall, Chicago, where he, WERNECKE, read a letter to the assembled people, which letter purported to show that the DuPONT'S were French Jews.

Can testify that he saw WERNECKE and his mother, MRS. WERNECKE, at the Haus Vaterland on November 1, 1939.

Can testify that on November 2, 1939, WERNECKE changed the meeting place of his Silver Shirts from Mozart Hall to 1412 Clybourn St., Chicago, because of a fire at Mozart Hall.



OFFICER MICHAEL TOOHEY  
6715 North Rockwell,  
Town Hall Station  
Chicago Police Department

Can testify that during the summer of 1939 he visited WERNECKE'S farm in Wadsworth, Illinois and saw WERNECKE, ERNEST SCHARF, MAX BOHMAN, and two others shooting the paper targets with .22 caliber rifles. WERNECKE said they were all members of a licensed rifle club.

Can testify that he attended a German American Bund picnic at Kolze's Grove, Chicago, in the summer of 1939 and saw WERNECKE there in a uniform which consisted of a shirt, breeches, uniform cap, riding boots, and Sam Browne belt.

LEO H. FRUTKIN  
Special Agent, Federal Bureau of  
Investigation, Chicago, Ill.

Can testify that Officer MICHAEL TOOHEY furnished the foregoing information voluntarily in a signed statement dated July 30, 1942 at Chicago, Illinois.

HERBERT M. WETZEL  
5400 South Artesian,  
Attorney at 105 W. Madison  
Chicago, Illinois

Can testify that he has known WILLIAM WERNECKE for about seven years and that he became intimately acquainted with WERNECKE about the first part of the year 1938 when he discovered that WERNECKE had a strong tendency to be pro-German and anti-Semitic. WERNECKE told witness that he was interested in the Bund movement.

Can testify that he represented WERNECKE and some of WERNECKE'S associates when they were charged with disorderly conduct growing out of a riot at the Haus Vaterland.

Can testify that during March, 1938 he visited WERNECKE'S farm at Wadsworth, Illinois, where he saw in WERNECKE'S house a picture of HITLER and a picture of HORST WESSEL.

Can testify that he inquired as to the open display of HITLER'S picture and that WERNECKE said he believed in HITLER'S ideals and thereupon offered a Nazi salute.

Can testify that WERNECKE informed him that he, WERNECKE, had weekly gatherings wherein his friends and associates would discuss Germanic and Nazi problems.

Can testify that about 1938 WERNECKE along with HOMER MAERTZ, was one of the main organizers of the Dearborn Crusaders.

Can testify that in 1938 WERNECKE, his mother MRS. WERNECKE, and COLONEL BLACKIE organized THE JOINT COMMITTEE OF AMERICAN PATRIOTIC SOCIETIES.

SAMUEL B. BLASKEY  
Special Agent, Federal Bureau of  
Investigation, Chicago, Illinois

Can testify that HERBERT M. WETZEL furnished the foregoing information voluntarily in a signed statement dated July 29, 1942 at Chicago, Illinois.

MALE. PAQUITA GARCIE DE ROSIQUE  
511 North Ashland  
Chicago, Illinois

Can testify that she became acquainted with WERNECKE several years ago through a mutual interest in animals.

Can testify that on his farm at Libertyville, Illinois he had several guns which he said he used for target shooting.

Can testify that on the farm WERNECKE rented at Millburn, Ill. there was a large picture of HITLER. Witness put flowers under HITLER'S picture and turned a flashlight on it to light up the face. When WERNECKE came in he stated to witness Hitler is a great man and then he showed her pictures of HITLER'S mother and father.

Can testify that she asked WERNECKE if he were a Nazi and he replied, "He is a great man."

Can testify that WERNECKE was proud of having been arrested as a Bund member and showed her a picture of his arrest and publicity he was given.

Can testify that all of WERNECKE'S admiration was for HITLER and that WERNECKE thought HITLER a good man who did not want a war.

ROBERT L. BLACKWELL  
Special Agent, Federal Bureau of  
Investigation, Chicago, Illinois

Can testify that MME. PAQUITA GARCIE DE ROSIQUE, also known as MME. PAQUITA GARCIE, furnished the foregoing information voluntarily in a signed statement dated July 30, 1942 at Chicago, Illinois.

ELSIE VIOLA LARSEN  
511 North Ashland Avenue  
Chicago, Illinois

Can testify that WILLIAM WERNECKE came one day to drive a dog to Deerefield, Illinois for her.

Can testify that WERNECKE began to talk of HITLER, GOERING, and The New Order, stating that when HITLER came to power in the United States things would be different.

Can testify that WERNECKE stated that HITLER and GOERING were great men..

Can testify that WERNECKE said he was a member of the Bund and invited her to attend some of the meetings.

Can testify that WERNECKE once asked her to run "down with the Jews" propaganda in the Illinois Citizens Animal Welfare League literature.

ROBERT L. BLACKWELL  
Special Agent, Federal Bureau of  
Investigation, Chicago, Illinois

Can testify that ELSIE VIOLA LARSEN furnished the foregoing information voluntarily in a signed statement dated July 30, 1942 at Chicago, Illinois.

JOSEPH P. PLEIS  
Real Estate Dealer  
Long Lake, Ingleside, Illinois

Can testify that about four years ago six men including WILLIAM WERNECKE and a DR. OTTO ----- came to him and stated that they wished to purchase some farm property. WERNECKE said he was a real estate dealer from Chicago and wanted to make sure the price was not above the value of the property for his friends' sakes.

Can testify that WERNECKE stated that he was going to use the barn for ponies and rent them out.

Can testify that he carried pictures of one farm to the German American Bund headquarters in Chicago where he met DR. OTTO -----, who said they weren't quite ready to buy yet.

ROBERT L. BLACKWELL  
Special Agent, Federal Bureau of  
Investigation, Chicago, Illinois

Can testify that JOSEPH P. PLEIS furnished the foregoing information voluntarily in a signed statement dated July 29, 1942 at Ingleside, Ill.

HENRY G. ATWELL  
Lake Villa  
Illinois

Can testify that about four or five years ago WILLIAM WERNECKE wished to buy witness' farm, first stating that he was going to use the farm only for horses and later stating that it was to be a colony or club connected with the German American Bund.

Can testify that WERNECKE had blueprints made of the proposed colony and stated that he especially liked a twenty-acre plot of witness' land where airplanes could be landed.

ROBERT L. BLACKWELL  
Special Agent, Federal Bureau of  
Investigation, Chicago, Illinois

Can testify that HENRY G. ATWELL furnished the foregoing information voluntarily in a signed statement dated July 29, 1942 at Lake Villa, Ill.

WILLIAM PAUL KOPPE, Chiropodist  
9206 South Commercial Avenue  
South Chicago, Illinois

Can testify that he first met PAUL RICHTER in November, 1941 when witness wanted someone to promote Orthopraxy, the science of mechanical correction of physical deformities. RICHTER thereupon filed the charter of the Acme Orthopraxy Academy in Illinois.

Can testify that in November, 1941 RICHTER asked him whether students and graduates of the Orthopraxy Academy would be deferred from the draft and whether graduates of the academy would get officer ranking if they went to the Army.

Can testify that in July, 1942 RICHTER suggested that WERNECKE be made a trustee of the Orthopraxy Academy because WERNECKE had some money.

JOSEPH E. TIERNEY, JR.  
Special Agent, Federal Bureau of  
Investigation, Chicago, Illinois.

Can testify that WILLIAM  
PAUL KOPPE furnished the foregoing  
information voluntarily in a signed  
statement at Chicago, Illinois.

FRANK E. NORTHCUTT  
Deputy Collector, Internal  
Revenue Service, Treasury Department  
Chicago, Illinois

Can testify that WILLIAM  
WERNECKE displayed to him his card  
of membership with the White Camillias and  
boasted that the Jews were his main hate.

Can testify that he saw  
WERNECKE at a German American Bund  
meeting at 3855 North Western Avenue,  
Chicago.

Can testify that on  
July 29, 1942 he visited RICHTER at  
83 West Washington Street and RICHTER  
stated that he had a total of seven  
ministers in Chicago but could not  
think of the names of all of them.

Can testify that RICHTER  
advised that all of the ministers, among  
whom he included WERNECKE, are so-called  
Crusading Preachers who are paid \$1.00  
a year and must depend on other jobs  
for a living.

Can testify that RICHTER  
stated that these preachers were not  
really ordained ministers and didn't  
actually work in a church.

HILDA GITLIN  
1508 N. State Parkway  
Employed at Metropolitan  
Housing Council  
228 N. La Salle Street  
Chicago, Illinois

Can testify that in November, 1938 Miss DUSENBERRY, proprietor of the New Thought Book Store, 17 South State Street, Chicago, in her presence, telephoned NEWTON JENKINS' office to get in touch with WERNECKE so that she, witness, might obtain anti-Semitic literature from WERNECKE. WERNECKE came to the New Thought Book Store and drove witness to the Haus Vaterland on Western Avenue where witness purchased from WERNECKE stickers and leaflets against the Jews. Can testify that on the way to the Haus Vaterland, WERNECKE said that NEWTON JENKINS had at last been forced out into the open; that JENKINS had spoken at a meeting of a new organization, "U. S., Unite" which JENKINS was starting and of which WERNECKE was a member. WERNECKE was wearing in his lapel a small bronze button bearing the words, "U. S. Unite".

Can testify that WERNECKE spoke of EDWIN PAUL RICHTER and stated that in his estimation RICHTER was a professional promoter. Can testify that WERNECKE, said that when he, WERNECKE, tried to join the Silver Shirts, one ALFRED BENNIN told him he would have to leave the Bund. WERNECKE said that he wrote to PELLE and asked him if it were true and that PELLE denied it and said that WERNECKE could start a Silver Shirt Council any time he wanted to.

Can testify that WERNECKE told her that he was manager of the Aryan Book Shop at the Haus Vaterland.

Can testify that WERNECKE told her that NEWTON JENKINS had written a book called something like "America Betrayed". WERNECKE had been planning to go to Germany but at the time of his conversation with witness had changed his mind. Can testify that WERNECKE said that JENKINS had wanted him to go to GOEBBELS in Germany and get GOEBBELS to buy a million copies of the book "America Betrayed"

to distribute in England in order to show what Americans think of the Jews. WERNECKE said that JENKINS had a 1000 members in the organization, "U. S. Unite" and that he was getting 50 cents a month from each of them. Can testify that when she suggested to WERNECKE said that that was quite possible but that it did not matter because JENKINS would have done some educating anyway.

Can testify that WERNECKE said that HOMER MAERTZ is paid by the German, Italian and Japanese governments to consolidate all the Fascist organizations in America. WERNECKE added that MAERTZ was doing it too. Can testify that from the way WERNECKE talked it seemed clear that he was working for MAERTZ. Can testify that WERNECKE said that JENKINS refused to trust MAERTZ although the Bund has officially vouched for him unless JENKINS saw in writing that MAERTZ is actually employed by the above mentioned governments.

Can testify that WERNECKE then said that the Bund naturally has refused to show JENKINS anything in writing to that effect.

Can testify that WERNECKE suggested that witness open up a book store to sell anti-Semitic literature in a building owned by his mother, Mrs. WERNECKE, at 876 N. Wells, Chicago. WERNECKE told witness he would give her the space and the literature. Can testify that WERNECKE said that she could get HITLER'S, "Mein Kampf" from McClurg's Publishing House and make 40% profit on every copy.

Can testify that WERNECKE stated that the Bund meeting for the week following witness's conversation with WERNECKE would be in the hall of the building owned by Mrs. WERNECKE.

Can testify that during the course of a Bund meeting in December, 1938, WERNECKE informed her that the Bund leaders thought it would be a good idea for her to open up a book store for the purpose of selling anti-Semitic literature but that they, the Bund leaders, did not know of avacancy.



Can testify that during January, 1939 WERNECKE told her that he was going to Germany in the Spring for a few weeks with his mother, Mrs. WERNECKE. Can testify that this conversation took place at a Bund meeting at the Haus Vaterland. Can testify that at practically every meeting of the Bund at the Haus Vaterland from November, 1938 to about July, 1939 she observed WERNECKE there wearing a Bund uniform consisting of a gray shirt, black trousers, and black tie. On several occasions WERNECKE wore a Sam Browne belt and the O.D. arm band. Can testify that she saw WERNECKE once wearing the uniform with a revolver in the holster and that on several occasions she saw him armed with a billy or club about eighteen inches long.

Can testify that in the middle of February, 1939 she saw WERNECKE at one of the regular Bund meetings at the Haus Vaterland; that he told her he had just returned from a trip to Royal Oak, Michigan and Windsor, Ontario.

Can testify that he showed her a letter he had received from Father COUGHLIN arranging for a meeting. WERNECKE also told witness that he had had a two hour conversation with COUGHLIN. Can testify that WERNECKE said that from there he had gone to Windsor, Ontario and had had a consultation with some of the Canadian Fascist leaders.

Can testify that at a Bund meeting a week later WERNECKE spoke further of his visit with COUGHLIN. He said that COUGHLIN'S secretary asked him, WERNECKE when they, the associates of WERNECKE, were going to kill three or four hundred Chicago Jews.

Can testify that WERNECKE told her that he was surprised at the length to which COUGHLIN'S secretary went in his sentiments and that he had not thought of doing anything just yet. Can testify that WERNECKE said that COUGHLIN laughed and said it needed doing.

Can testify that WERNECKE informed her that a Bund rally was held in conjunction with a Silver Shirt Meeting at Summers Hall, 4220 Lincoln Avenue, Chicago on 2-21-39. WERNECKE told witness that in the audience

there were about 100 clansmen who carried lead pipes in their pockets and who did this to protect the COUGHLINITES who were in attendance.

Can testify that WERNECKE said that he had attended that meeting himself.

Can testify that almost from the beginning of her association with WERNECKE she assisted him in selling anti-Semitic and pro-Nazi literature. Can testify that she and WERNECKE sold subscriptions to magazines which came from Germany. Can testify that she and WERNECKE sold swastika pins at the Bund Book store. Can testify that WERNECKE told her that he was a member of the Bund and said that he wrote most of OTTO WILLMEIT'S speeches in English.

Can testify that at a Bund meeting in the middle of April, 1939 WERNECKE introduced her to a student who attended Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois. The student was wearing a swastika pin in his lapel and WERNECKE said he was going to try to sign the student up for Bund membership. Can testify that WERNECKE said that he had been up to Evanston, Illinois sometime before trying to arouse Northwestern University students and that he expected to become quite active there.

Can testify that at a Bund meeting, WERNECKE and RAYMOND HEALEY were distributing tickets and leaflets of a meeting of Coughlinites for May 14, 1939. Can testify that during June, 1939 WERNECKE complained about the way he was being treated by the Bund leaders. Can testify that he said that he and his mother, Mrs. WERNECKE spent a great deal of money for the Bund activities and worked very hard for the Bund and then were treated like dirt. Can testify that in the early part of July, 1939 WERNECKE made a speech at a regular Bund meeting and that in this speech he spoke of England and how much of a menace England is.

LEO H. FRUTKIN,  
Special Agent, FBI  
Chicago, Illinois

Can testify that HILDA GITLIN furnished the foregoing information voluntarily in a signed statement dated July 31, 1942 at Chicago, Illinois.

ERNEST HENRY SCHARF  
Hawthorne Lane, Des Plaines,  
Illinois  
Employed as laborer,  
Austin Construction Company  
Des Plaines, Illinois

Can testify that he joined the German-American Bund at 3855 N. Western Avenue on February, 1938 and that at one of the meetings of the German-American Bund he met WILLIAM WERNECKE. Can testify that he accepted WERNECKE'S invitation to WERNECKE'S farm in the summer of 1938 and that since then he has seen WERNECKE twice a week.

Can testify that during visits to WERNECKE'S farm near Wadsworth, Illinois, he saw on the walls of the main building a large picture of ADOLF HITLER and below it a swastika flag. Can testify that he engaged in target practice with WERNECKE and others on the farm, using a 22 caliber rifle. Can testify that WERNECKE has a collection of guns and that in the Fall of 1940 on two occasions he accompanied WERNECKE on pheasant hunts. On one occasion WERNECKE killed a pheasant. Can testify that in the Fall of 1940 WERNECKE went on a deer hunt to Montana and that WERNECKE stated he got one deer.

Can testify that WERNECKE gave him several pieces of meat which he said were from the deer, he, WERNECKE killed. Can testify that he has never known WERNECKE to attend any church services and has never heard WERNECKE speak of attending church services.

Can testify that WERNECKE operated a book store for the German-American Bund and that WERNECKE made a speech in 1939, the content of which the witness is unable to recall.

Can testify that he has seen four rifles and two pistols at Wernecke's apartment at 6250 Wayne Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

JOSEPH E. TIERNEY, JR.  
Special Agent, FBI  
Chicago, Illinois

Can testify that ERNEST HENRY SCHARF furnished the foregoing information voluntarily in a signed statement dated July 31, 1942 at Chicago, Illinois.

RICHARD FRANK STARR  
4117 Monitor Avenue  
Chicago, Illinois

Can testify that he became acquainted with WILLIAM WERNECKE about October, 1938 and that about a month afterwards he attended with WERNECKE a meeting at the Haus Vaterland. Can testify, that he, witness, finally became a member of the German-American Bund and that at that time WILLIAM WERNECKE was one of the leaders in that organization. Can testify that WERNECKE had charge of the Aryan Book Store and as a representative of the German-American Bund WERNECKE sold books and literature to members of the Bund. Can testify that this literature was for the most part, anti-Semitic and anti-Communist. Can testify that in addition to his connection with the Aryan Book Store WERNECKE was a leader in the drilling which took place in the Bund Hall as part of the exercises which the members engaged in on Friday nights.

Can testify that about two months after, he, witness, joined the Bund, WERNECKE gave a speech before the entire Bund membership. Witness cannot recall the contents of this speech.

Can testify that the members of the Uniform Division of the Bund appeared at all the meetings dressed in the Bund uniform which consisted of a gray shirt, a black tie and a black overseas cap with gold trim. Can testify that he, witness, was a member of the Uniform Division and possessed such a uniform. Can further testify that on each of these occasions WERNECKE also appeared dressed in his Bund uniform with the exception of the time when WERNECKE spoke before the Bund when he was dressed in a white suit. Can testify that he visited at the farm home of WERNECKE on about ten or fifteen occasions and that he saw in WERNECKE'S possession approximately five guns. Can testify that on one occasion, he, witness took part in target practice using a 22 caliber rifle on the WERNECKE farm.

Can testify that WERNECKE was the instigator and leader in a series of small meetings, the purpose of which were anti-Communist and anti-Semitic.

WERNECKE would hire a hall, arrange for the speaker and distribute handbills announcing the meeting. Can testify that on several occasions WERNECKE has given witness handbills and asked him to distribute them, such handbills advertising meetings.

Can testify that on many occasions WERNECKE has brought literature, some of which was anti-Semitic to witnesses's home, requesting witness to get it out. Can testify that in the latter part of 1939 WERNECKE was expelled from the bund.

JOSEPH E. TIERNEY, JR.  
Special Agent, FBI  
Chicago, Illinois

Can testify that RICHARD FRANK STARR furnished the foregoing information voluntarily in a signed statement dated August 5, 1942 at Chicago, Illinois.

JOHN WYATT KELLY,  
Head Waiter,  
The Country Club  
Detroit, Michigan

Can testify that during the time WERNECKE resided on the farm ~~that~~ was part of the property of the Mill Creek Hunt Club, near Wadsworth, Illinois, he, witness, observed three or four shot guns in the possession of WERNECKE. Can testify that in the barn on the farm WERNECKE had dynamite and blasting caps.

Can testify that he heard WERNECKE tell various people, that he, WERNECKE, belonged to the German-American Bund and also heard him tell the people how to join the German-American Bund at which time he gave such people literature on the Bund. Can testify that WERNECKE gave him various pamphlets dealing with hatred of the Jews and similar subjects.

Can testify that he saw a swastika draped around the highboy.

CHARLES M. HEATH  
Special Agent, FBI  
Detroit, Michigan

Can testify that JOHN WYATT KELLY furnished the foregoing information voluntarily in a signed state-

ment dated August 1, 1942 at Detroit, Michigan.

CLARENCE E. OTT  
Elm Road  
Gurnee, Illinois

Can testify that he, witness, joined the German-American Bund about Spring, 1939 and that during his visits to Bund headquarters on Western Avenue, Chicago he noticed WILLIAM WERNECKE at a table in the Aryan book shop. Can testify that to his knowledge WERNECKE was the sole operator in that book store and sold all German-American Bund members books and literature.

Can testify that on several occasions while at Bund headquarters he saw WERNECKE, who was also a member of the Bund appearing in a Bund shirt and a Sam Browne belt which is the upper one-half of the Storm Trooper uniform. Can testify that at one of the Bund meetings he heard WERNECKE make a speech berating the Jews and Communists.

Can testify that he visited WERNECKE at the latter's farm at Milburn to hunt. Can further testify that he and WERNECKE used to shoot at old tin cans and other objects at the farm. Can testify that WERNECKE had quite a few guns consisting of rifles and shot guns and also a 45 automatic pistol.

Can testify that WERNECKE on one occasion held a meeting under the auspices of the Silver Shirts at a hall on Clybourne Street, Chicago and that when another occasion WERNECKE and HEALEY came to the home of witness to solicit witness to sell tickets. Witness cannot remember the purpose of the tickets.

Can testify that during witnesses's membership at the Bund, WERNECKE was quite active but to the knowledge of witness was not an officer.

DENNIS F. McMAHON, JR.  
Special Agent, FBI  
Chicago, Illinois

Can testify that CLARENCE E. OTT furnished the foregoing information voluntarily in a signed statement dated August 4, 1942 at Chicago, Illinois.

Miss LOUISE BEECHLER  
1307 Cornelia Avenue  
Employed, Standard Oil Company  
910 South Michigan Avenue  
Chicago, Illinois

Can testify that she was friendly with WILLIAM WERNECKE and his mother, Mrs. WERNECKE until about 1938 when they all had a disagreement over ROOSEVELT. WILLIAM WERNECKE and his mother, Mrs. WERNECKE said President ROOSEVELT wasn't any good, that he wrecked the country and that our money would be no good any more.

Can testify that she visited a German bazaar at the North Side Lincoln Turner Hall in 1938 and saw WILLIAM WERNECKE at a booth where he was selling Mein Kampf and twenty five to thirty five different kinds of pamphlets, which were against some defense thing, in favor of Germany and anti-Semitic. At that bazaar children did an exercise and formed a swastika. Can testify that WILLIAM WERNECKE was wearing some kind of an arm band and that he said he should have worn his black shirt.

Can testify that WERNECKE told her he was a member of the Silver Shirts and that he used to go to Bund meetings.

SAMUEL B. BLASKEY,  
Special Agent, FBI  
Chicago, Illinois

Can testify that Miss LOUISE BEECHLER furnished the foregoing information voluntarily in a signed statement dated August 4, 1942 at Chicago, Illinois.

CHRISTIAN DE YOUNG  
Wadsworth, Illinois

Can testify that he was employed by WERNECKE on a part time basis on the Wadsworth farm and that on several occasions he saw a picture of HITLER and a flag which he cannot identify, on the wall of the living quarters occupied by WERNECKE.

Can testify that he saw several pistols and several rifles which were used by WERNECKE for target practice. Can testify that on one occasion during 1939 WERNECKE attempted to give him some literature which he refused.

Witness does not know the nature of the literature.

Mrs. LEWIS FISHMAN  
1240 Hofelder Street  
Glencoe, Illinois

Can testify that HANS HAUPT and ERNA HAUPT had been in her employ as house keepers and gardeners for seven years prior to March 3, 1941.

Can testify that frequent visitors of Mr. and Mrs. HAUPT and HERBERT HAUPT were WILLIAM WERNECKE, WOLFGANG WERGIN, ERNIE SCHARF, HERMAN NEUBAUER, GERDA MELIND and others.

OTTO WILLMEIT  
In care of Warden GERLASH,  
Federal Correctional Institution  
Danbury, Connecticut

On issuance of subpoena ad testificandum, can testify that [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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Can testify that in about 1940 WERNECKE opened the Aryan Book Store using the Haus Vaterland as a return address. Can testify that he, witness, expelled HERBERT HAUPT from membership in a youth group connected with the German-American Bund because HAUPT associated with WERNECKE,



HARRY ORVILLE CROUSORE  
1904 Linden Avenue, Memphis,  
Tennessee, employed as Job  
Setter by Fisher Memphis Air Craft  
Corporation, Memphis, Tennessee

Can Testify that he was employed at  
WILLIAM WERNECKE's farm near Milford,  
Illinois, about August 1940; and that he  
worked there for about three weeks as horse-  
man taking care of the horses.

Can testify that in the second building behind  
the fence there was kept powder loading things  
for loading shells, and shells themselves.  
In this room was also kept uniforms and  
helmets. On the first floor of this building  
there was literature filed in regular cabinets  
and on shelves.

Can testify that in a cowbarn there was kept  
dynamite which, to the best of his knowledge,  
was probably one hundred sticks in number.  
There were also fuses for the dynamite, as  
well as, caps.

Can testify that about the second day after  
he came to this farm there were approximately  
fifteen persons apparently holding some kind  
of meeting. One of these persons was named  
FRITZ. WERNECKE came by with FRITZ and  
FRITZ asked WERNECKE if they were going to  
make a Nazi out of witness; and WERNECKE  
replied that they might as well because  
this will all be Germany some day anyway.

Can testify that immediately following this  
they had a conference in the barn.

On this date the group drilled and marched  
in formation inside the barn. Whenever any  
of these persons approached WERNECKE they would  
throw up their right hand in the Nazi salute  
and say "Heil HITLER".

Can testify that WERNECKE once told him that he had gone to the Naval Base at the Great Lakes Station and had watched them attempting to spot airplanes by means of search-lights, and WERNECKE commented that they didn't know how to use them and couldn't do any good with them.

Can testify that to the best of his recollection WERNECKE stated that they might get his group in the army, but that they could not tell them who to fight.

Can testify that in the lodge house of the farm there was kept a picture of HITLER which was about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  x 3 feet in size. At the head of the stairs leading to the second floor was a Swastika flag which was approximately the size of a normal door.

Can testify that WERNECKE never made any comments to him regarding religion and did not seem at all religious in his actions.

ROBERT A. REEDER, Special Agent,  
Federal Bureau of Investigation,  
Memphis, Tennessee

Can testify that HARRY ORVILLE CROUSORE furnished the foregoing information voluntarily in a signed statement dated August 14, 1942, at Memphis, Tennessee.

FREDERICK MARIO POKORNY,  
Houseman, c/o R. W. KRITZER,  
209 East Lake Shore Drive,  
Chicago, Illinois

Can testify that he has been acquainted with WERNECKE for four years; and that he first met WILLIAM WERNECKE in 1938 at a meeting of Newton Jenkins Organization, the Community Builders of America.

Can testify that WERNECKE attended several meetings of that organization; and that he purchased from witness PELLEY, literature, most of which was anti-Semitic.

Can testify further that he, witness, purchased the same type of literature from WERNECKE.

Can testify that WERNECKE told him that he, WERNECKE, was a member of the German American Bund;

and that in that organization he held the position of librarian; and that he sold books for the German American Bund.

Can testify that WERNECKE had some literature printed on his own accord and had in his possession literature and correspondence which he showed to witness which had been received from Father COUGLIN, MRS. ELIZABETH DILLING, WILLIAM DUDLEY PELLEY, and GEORGE DEATHERAGE. Witness has seen material which WERNECKE extracted from envelopes bearing the return address of the above-named persons and WERNECKE has stated that he received this literature from them. WERNECKE distributed this material to his friends and acquaintances.

Can testify that WILLIAM WERNECKE has on several occasions made the statement that he wished that HITLER would come over to this country and take care of the Jews. WILLIAM WERNECKE, on many occasions and as late as November 1941, told witness that this present conflict was a Jewish war; that it was being fought to protect the interests of the International Jewish Bankers; and that he would not fight in such a war.

Can testify that WERNECKE said that he would, therefore, claim that he was a conscientious objector to avoid service in the armed forces of the United States.

Can testify that he has visited WERNECKE's farm on many occasions extending over a period from the Summer of 1939 to November 1941; and that while there has seen a collection of guns owned by WERNECKE, consisting of about five or six rifles and shotguns and three pistols - a .38 caliber revolver, a .45 automatic pistol, and a German Lueger pistol.

Can testify that WERNECKE was in the habit of carrying the Lueger pistol with him in the glove compartment of his automobile.

Can testify that among the persons who were more or less regularly in attendance at WERNECKE's farm were ERNEST SCHARF, RICHARD STARR, RUFUS HEATH, RAYMOND JOSEPH PATRICK HEALY, and DOUGLAS E. CAMPBELL.

Can testify that he has seen these men and has taken part with them in a habitual gesture and exclamation "Heil HITLER" in connection with the German raised arm salute. Can testify that WERNECKE has taken part in this greeting ceremony on many occasions.

Can testify that WERNECKE told him on at least two occasions that he, WERNECKE, ERNEST SCHARF, and several others were going down to practice with their rifles and that they would go through a military marching drill. WERNECKE would refer to the group as his squadron when they would go out horseback riding with him.

Can testify that WERNECKE maintained at his farm a supply of dynamite and dynamite caps which he has known WERNECKE to use on one occasion to dynamite a hole in the ground in which to bury one of his horses.

Can testify that in the Fall of 1941 WILLIAM WERNECKE, accompanied by a man named GLEASON, took a hunting trip to Montana. WERNECKE brought back a picture of a deer which he said he had killed.

Can testify that on two occasions WERNECKE told him that he, WERNECKE, had killed one of the bulls on his farm.

Can testify that in all the time he has known WERNECKE he has never known him to attend any church, except at the time when MORA MARSHALL was buried.

Can testify that he met HERBERT ADPT on the WERNECKE farm on several occasions.

JOSEPH C. TIERNEY, JR.  
Special Agent, Federal Bureau of  
Investigation, Chicago, Illinois

Can testify that FREDERICK MARIO POMORNY furnished the foregoing information voluntarily in a signed statement dated August 31, 1942, at Chicago, Illinois

LAVERNE C. JONES,  
c/o GEORGE STOKLASA  
2848 South Ridgeway Avenue,  
Chicago, Illinois

EARL HIRSH, Special Agent  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Chicago, Illinois

Can testify that he was custodian of WERNECKE's farm at Huntley, Illinois; and that he once saw a picture of HITLER located up in the barn on the farm. Can testify that he saw WERNECKE wear a pistol and shoot it at targets.

In the presence of PERCIVAL V. ROBE, special Agent, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Chicago, Illinois, WERNECKE made the following statement on July 22, 1942.

During December 1938 WERNECKE drove OTTO WILHELM and GEORGE PROBOSE, heads of the German American Bund, to New York City, for the German Trade Fair. On the return trip, WERNECKE's car broke down in Rochester, New York, and WILHELM and PROBOSE continued on to Chicago by bus. WERNECKE attended Bund meetings occasionally and was connected with NENTON JANKINS in 1939. Shortly after 1939 WERNECKE had a quarrel with OTTO WILHELM and stopped his connections with the Bund.

WERNECKE, on occasion, rented halls for meetings which were anti-Communist but not pro-German.

In 1939 WERNECKE met HERBERT HAUPT at his, WERNECKE's, farm, in Waukegan. HERBERT HAUPT was accompanied at that time by GERDA REINHOLD and HAUPT first discussed his proposed trip to Mexico in January 1940 and said that he was going to sign up for German craftsman, hoping to return to Germany. HAUPT said that it would be necessary to sign up for a period of two years and was not sure whether he would return to Germany but was seriously thinking about it. HAUPT stated that he would contact the German Consul in Mexico City and would endeavor to obtain assistance from that source in going to South America and then to Germany, if possible.

WERNECKE, after HERBERT HAUPT's return to the United States, told HAUPT that he was a minister and had been deferred from the draft. WERNECKE attempted to interest HAUPT in joining his church and obtained an application for HAUPT for that purpose, giving it to him on June 26, 1942.

WERNECKE stated that he was ordained a preacher on April 17, 1941. He also stated that he attended Moody Bible Institute several months prior to the time he was ordained, and prior to that time had attended for five years and had taken a course in 1940 and 1941. WERNECKE later admitted that he purchased the books but did not attend classes.

Can testify that in the presence of LEO H. FRUTKIN, J. BRADY MURPHY, and JOSEPH E. TIERNEY, JR., Special Agents, Federal Bureau of Investigation, WILLIAM WERNECKE made the following statement on February 5, 1942.

WERNECKE started studying in the Christian Ministry College about 1939. He stated that he studied Hastings Dictionary of the Bible and Scofield's Christian Evidences at home; and that he studied until sometime in 1939, and he stated that his course of study in the Christian Ministry College was a post-graduate course inasmuch as he had taken his regular work from 1925 to September 5, 1942, studying Theology at St. Albans, Sycamore, Illinois; at the Luther Institute and the YMCA. He stated that he studied everything connected with the church and theology at the YMCA where he attended three years.

WERNECKE stated that he was still studying at the Christian Ministry College; and that he paid a matriculation fee there of \$15.00; and that he also paid \$3.00 for each monthly lesson. WERNECKE said that the teachers of the Christian Ministry College were REV. CARLSON, REV. RICHTER and REV. BLACK.

WERNECKE stated that he attended Moody Bible Institute/studying Christian Evidences for one year. He stated that he was ordained by PAUL RICHTER and ten other persons.

WERNECKE is opposed to combatant and non-combatant military duty, but has no objection to killing animals. He stated that his conscientious objection was from a religious standpoint. WERNECKE stated that his questionnaire was notarized in his presence and in the presence of his mother, MRS. WERNECKE.

WERNECKE admitted signing a membership application for the Bund in 1936, but stated that he was never accepted. He stated that RAYMOND JOSEPH HEALY used his, WERNECKE's, post office box 3620 in the Merchandise Mart for receiving literature and mail.

WERNECKE stated that he visited Father COUGLIN, Royal Oak, Michigan; and that OTTO WERGIN became very jealous. He stated that he subsequently distributed some of Father COUGLIN's literature.

WERNECKE admitted his connection with ELIZABETH DILLING and his distribution of her literature prior to the war.

LEO H. FRUTKIN, Special Agent,  
Federal Bureau of Investigation,  
Chicago, Illinois

Can testify that WILLIAM WERNECKE made the following statement on September 5, 1942, in the presence of JOSEPH E. TIERNEY, JR., Special Agent, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Chicago, Illinois.

WERNECKE began to attend Christian Ministry College in 1935, 1936, or 1937. He stated that RICHTER used to say that when WERNECKE and he had long religious discussions that WERNECKE was then attending the Christian Ministry College. WERNECKE stated that he began to study intensively and to attend the Christian Ministry College regularly in 1936 or 1937; and that such attendance continued until WERNECKE was ordained on April 27, 1941. WERNECKE said that he attended Christian Ministry College once or twice a week, and sometimes three or four times a week; and that the classes were about four hours in length.

WERNECKE stated that he was ordained a full minister on April 27, 1941, at which time an ordination ceremony was held at PAUL RICHTER's Mohawk address. About thirty or thirty-five people were present. The clergy of the Allied Christian Management Army wore black robes and performed the ceremony. WERNECKE could not recall who the clergymen were.

WERNECKE was ordained again at 523-82 West Washington Street on a later date and stated that this ordination was honorary in nature and had no actual effect on the former ordination. The ceremony was for officials of the Allied Christian Management Army only, and six or seven of them attended. One official wore a black robe and the ceremony served to advance WERNECKE to a higher degree or rank.

WERNECKE stated that he paid about \$15.00 to the Allied Christian Management Army as his matriculation fee for enrollment in the Christian Ministry College.

WERNECKE stated that he made very little personal contributions to his church and never paid the rent for the office at 523-82 West Washington Street. He said that he brought in contributions from mission collections at times when rent was needed.

Longhand notes of the foregoing statement were taken by witness and were read to WERNECKE in the presence of Special Agent JOSEPH E. TILBNEY, Jr., and were acknowledged by WERNECKE as being his statement.

Can testify that PAUL RICHTER voluntarily turned over to him on August 21, 1942, at 523-82 West Washington, an ordination certificate which reflects that WILLIAM WERNECKE was ordained as an assistant minister April 1941 and as a full minister on March 23, 1942. This certificate recites that WERNECKE was presented by V. REV. H. CARLSON, Dean of Christian Ministry College, to Regent E. RICHTER and to the bishop for final ordination as full minister. The record further recites that the bishop noted that WERNECKE consistently attended classes of the Christian Ministry



and finally ordained WERNECKE by virtue of his office as bishop. The certificate was signed by E. RICHTER, Regent, and MARTIN CARLSON.

Can testify that the ordination certificate had attached to it an affidavit dated March 23, 1942, certifying that WERNECKE having been duly ordained on April 1941 by the bishop as an assistant minister is now duly ordained as a full minister. The affidavit is signed by E. RICHTER, Regent, FRED SIMPSON BROWN, Executive Bishop; and MARTIN CARLSON, Dean, Christian Ministry College, Assistant Bishop.

Can testify that he obtained from PAUL RICHTER in the same manner and at the same time as mentioned above, a certificate which reflects that LUCAS DeVRIES was "duly ordained" as a minister during service of Allied Christian Management Army, Christ Church I, Inc., Chicago, on April 27, 1941, and placed in the status of Assistant Minister of Christ Church II, Inc.

Can testify that he obtained from PAUL RICHTER in the same manner and at the same time as mentioned above, the following: Copy of letter dated June 7, 1941, addressed to WERNECKE by E. P. RICHTER, wherein RICHTER asked WERNECKE to write a letter reflecting that WERNECKE is prepared to make a loan on the property at 1536 North Mohawk Street, Chicago; copy of letter dated March 10, 1942, reflecting that RICHTER advised WERNECKE to get donations and that \$16 plus \$1.00 was needed for rent and the bank; copy of a letter dated March 18, 1942, wherein RICHTER asks WERNECKE to get started on donations; copy of a letter dated May 22, 1942, wherein RICHTER urged WERNECKE to bring the "16"; and four duplicate receipt books reflecting the following receipts:

<u>Date</u>	<u>Donor</u>	<u>Amount</u>
6/5/41	WILLIAM WERNECKE	\$ 1.00
12/17/41	WILLIAM WERNECKE	10.00
1/17/41	REV. W. WERNECKE	5.00
1/31/41	RV. WILLIAM WERNECKE	2.50

2/23/41	REV. WM. WERNECKE	8 .25
2/9/42	REV. WM. WERNECKE	8.00
2/12/41	REV. WM. WERNECKE	.50
2/12/42	RV. WM. WERNECKE	1.00
2/23/42	REV. L. WERNECKE	1.00
3/3/42	REV. WERNECKE	3.00
3/23/42	REV. WM. WERNECKE	16.00

Represents advance to General Extension for rent. This receipt bears notation that WERNECKE had been ordained on that day at 11:15 A.M.

5/24/42	REV. WILLIAM WERNECKE	Uncertain
5/29/42	REV. WILLIAM WERNECKE	15.50
7/27/42	REV. WM. WERNECKE	.58
8/17/42	REV. WM. WERNECKE	10.00

This represents an advance to church for Regent's personal expenses

6/22/42	REV. WM. WERNECKE	2.00
6/26/42	REV. WM. WERNECKE	5.00
7/4/42	REV. WM. WERNECKE	10.00
7/6/42	REV. WM. WERNECKE	2.65
7/6/42	REV. WM. WERNECKE	2.50
7/8/42	REV. WM. WERNECKE	16.00

For rent of diocese office

7/22/42	REV. WM. WERNECKE	1.50
7/24/42	REV. WM. WERNECKE	2.00

Can testify that EDWIN PAUL EMANUEL RICHTER, also known as PAUL RICHTER, in the presence of EARL HIRSH, Special Agent, Federal Bureau of Investigation, admitted use of the names of ROBERT RIDER, PATRICK RYAN, EMANUEL RICHTER, PHILLIPP RICHARDS, and POLLARD ROBERTS as pen names.

Can testify that RICHTER admitted signing names of ROBERT HOOD and EARL PAUL RIDGEWAY under proxy.

Can testify that RICHTER stated that he himself appointed WERNECKE assistant minister on April 27, 1941, in accordance with his policy of creating assistant ministers first and having them learn the functions of ministers later. RICHTER stated that a church body known as the Lutheran Church unit, of which WERNECKE was a member, confirmed RICHTER's appointment of WERNECKE.

Can testify that RICHTER admitted that the Christian Ministry College is in the embryo stage, but that it functions none the less.

Can testify that RICHTER admitted that he was the only member of the faculty of the Christian Ministry College; and that WERNECKE was practically his only student.

PENIEL V. ROBE, Special Agent,  
Federal Bureau of Investigation,  
Chicago, Illinois

Can testify that in the presence of J. E. TIMANEY, JR., and J. BRADY MURPHY, Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, WILLIAM WERNECKE made the following statement on September 7, 1942.

WERNECKE endeavored to obtain membership in the Silver Shirt Legion of America, but was unable to get membership in that organization due to the fact that he was a member of the German American Bund. He wrote a letter to PELLEY's organization in Ashville, North Carolina, and told them that he was anxious to start a Silver Shirt group in Lake County, Illinois; and that he had been told by the Silver Shirt leader in Chicago, MR. EGGER, that he would not be permitted to belong to the Silver Shirts because he was a member of the Bund. WERNECKE attended four or five meetings of the Silver Shirts in Chicago and distributed PELLEY literature in the Aryan Book Store at German American Bund headquarters, 3855 North Western Avenue.

WERNECKE corresponded with GEORGE DEATHERAGE with reference to the Knights of the White Camelia. As a result, WERNECKE received an honorary membership card in the Knights of the White Camelia.

WERNECKE stated that he took courses in Bible study and church organization at Christian Ministry College.

He stated that he is presently studying Christian Research and Scofield's Study of the Bible at Christian Ministry College. He stated that his teachers were RICHTER and certain guest teachers whose names he did not know.

WERNECKE stated that REV. EDGAR WOOLHOUSE gave several lectures at Christian Ministry College and that REV. ROLAND ALBERT PUTT also taught at Christian Ministry College. WERNECKE admitted that he never attended Moody Bible Institute and stated that he had taken correspondence lessons from Moody Bible Institute and sent in approximately twenty-five lessons. He stated that Moody Bible Institute returned each lesson to him and circled each answer and indicated the place where the correct answers could be found.

Can testify that he found the following fire-arms and equipment in the apartment of WILLIAM WERNECKE, 6250 North Wayne on September 5, 1942, coincident with the arrest of WILLIAM WERNECKE at that address:

One Model 1878 Springfield Rifle #16426

One Model 1917 Remington #2-22163

One Springfield Rifle #445565

One 1898 Model Springfield Rifle #304781

One 1873 Model Springfield Rifle #80976

One Hopkins and Allen 12 gauge double barrel shotgun

One double barrel muzzle loading shotgun with inscription on left side "In Suhl"

One double barrel muzzle loading shotgun  
No identifying marks

One New England Westinghouse Rifle #1311654

One .22 caliber Winchester pump rifle Model #1390, number 459114

One Ward's Western Field .22 caliber rifle #47-C

One wooden glass front gun case with following guns:

One tear gas fountain pen gun

One antique pistol bearing name CARL WUNDER

One antique pistol inscribed with the name  
GREYSON

One antique pistol bearing name BAUCHERON

One antique pistol inscribed Columbia, S.C.

1858

One Webley air pistol  
One Curved blade dagger and case  
One antique gun with name Bennett Royal  
Exchange, London  
One Gun barrel 3579  
One Remington break action pistol #257.

One Black Case #262 containing approximately  
one-half box of 45 automatic cartridges.

Can testify that he found the following books  
and pamphlets in the apartment of WILLIAM  
WERNECKE at 6250 Wayne Avenue on September 5,  
1942, coincident with the arrest of WILLIAM  
WERNECKE at that address:

Mein Kampf by ADOLPH HITLER published by  
Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston

The Octopus by Rev. FRANK LODGE JOHNSON,  
published October 1940

Our Victory in the East by FREDERICH HEISS,  
published 1940 by Volk und Reich, Verlag,  
Berlin. This pamphlet is written in  
English and French and is an account of the  
struggle of the German Army in Poland.

Germany and England by NESTOR H. WEBSTER,  
published November 1938 in London,

Deutscher Arbeitsfront by REINHOLD SCHARKE  
published 1934 in Berlin. This is a picture  
book of the Workers Front in Germany.

Case of the Athenia by ADOLPH HALLFELD, published  
1939 by German Information Service, Berlin.  
This book portrays the German version of  
the story of the Athenia.

Bombshell Against Christianity by Marcus  
Eli Ravage, published by the World Service  
Library.

Look to Germany - The Heart of Germany by  
STANLEY McCLOTCHIE, published by HEINRICH  
HOFFMAN, Berlin. This is a book on the  
National Socialist Party in Germany and is  
prefaced with synopsis of HITLER's life and  
rise to power.

Dokumente zur Vorgeschichte des Krieges,  
published in Berlin 1939. This is written  
in German and pertains to historical events  
of the Nazi regime prior to the present war.

HITLER Germany as Seen by a Foreigner by  
 CESARE SANTORO, published 1938 by  
 Internationaler Verlage, Berlin  
 HITLER Wie in Ihn Keiner Kennt by HILFRICH  
 HOFFMAN and BALDUR VON SCHIRACH, published  
 by Verlag, und Vertriebs-Gesellschaft,  
 Berlin 1935; contains photographs of HITLER.  
 Der Sieg im Osten by FRIEDRICH HEISS, published  
 by VOLT UND REICH, Verlag, Berlin, 1940,  
 a story and photographs of the Polish invasion.  
 ADOLPH HITLER - from speeches 1933 - 1938,  
 edited by RICHARD LANNING, published  
 Berlin 1938  
 English Translation and German language copy  
 of speech by Fuehrer and Chancellor HITLER  
 to the Reichstag on January 30, 1939,  
 published in Berlin.  
 Germany by FRIEDRICH HEISS, published in  
 Berlin 1938  
 German Political Profiles, Hans Heinz  
 Sadila-Mantau, published Berlin 1938.

Can testify to the following correspondence  
 and papers obtained as mentioned hereinabove:  
 Letter addressed to Post Office Box 3620,  
 Merchandise Mart, Station, Chicago, Illinois,  
 dated October 1, 1940, from OSCAR C. PFAUS  
 of the Deutsche Fichte Bund, referring to  
 an enclosed article giving the German version  
 of a British air raid on Berlin; instruction  
 sheet in regard to sending packages to German  
 prisoners of war put out by the American  
 Committee for the German Relief Fund, Inc.,  
 331 Madison Avenue, New York City; receipt  
 for \$3.00 contributed by WERNICKE for the  
 Deutsche Weckruf; membership card in Gentile  
 Workers Party of America; membership certificate  
 #5 for WILLIAM WERNICKE signed by RAYMOND J.  
 HEALY, regional director, and RICHARD F. STORM,  
 chairman.

b6  
 b7C  
 b7D

RALPH E. SCHUETZ, President  
 Anderson Brothers Storage,  
 3141 Sheffield Avenue, Chicago, Illinois

On issuance of subpoena duces tecum can pro-  
 duce and identify the following:

EDWARD MACK  
Deputy U. S. Marshal  
Department of Justice  
Chicago, Illinois

Can testify that, in the presence of  
SAMUEL B. BLASKEY and HARVARD L. HUYETTEK  
Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of  
Investigation, he served a search warrant  
on PAUL PIC-TER at 525-82 West Washington  
Street, Chicago on August 21, 1942 to  
afford a search for records of the Christian  
Ministry College.

SAMUEL B. BLASKY  
Special Agent  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Chicago, Illinois

Can testify that he received from PAUL  
RICHTER on August 21, 1942 at 525-82 West  
Washington Street, by virtue of a search  
warrant served by deputy United States  
Marshal, EDWARD MACK the following records  
of the Christian Ministry College

May 18, 1941  
May 20, 1941  
May 29, 1941  
June 1, 1941  
June 8, 1941  
June 19, 1941  
June 29, 1941  
July 27, 1941  
August 3, 1941  
August 10, 1941  
August 17, 1941  
August 24, 1941  
August 31, 1941  
September 7, 1941  
January 9, 1942  
February 12, 1942

Can testify that the records reflect that  
WERNECKE was present only on Friday,  
January 9, 1942 and Thursday, February 12,  
1942 in addition to the meeting he attended  
on April 27, 1941.

It should be noted that HARVARD R. MEYSTECK  
Special Agent, FBI, Chicago was present  
when the foregoing records were turned over  
to the witness.

Can testify that he obtained from the apart-  
ment of WILLIAM WERNECKE at 6250 North Wayne  
Avenue, Chicago on September 5, 1942 coincident



with the arrest of WILLIAM WERNICKE at that address the following:

The Revealer in a Christian News Journal, Vol. 3, #7 by GERALD L. WINROD, editor, Wichita, Kansas, Oct. 15, 1936. This publication traces President ROOSEVELT's ancestry back to Jewish immigrants.

Receipt to an importer for duty paid on merchandise imported through the mail, receipt #49568 dated Chicago, Jan. 10, 1941, made out to WILLIAM WERNICKE, 6250 Wayne Ave. This was for one package of matter printed in Germany and mailed to WERNICKE from Japan.

Letter dated August 10, 1939 to A. J. TALPEY, Pelley Publishers, Box 2630, Ashville, N.C. enclosing remittance for a bill which was to Pelley Publishers by WERNICKE and stating "about six months ago I spoke to a Mr. Egar who claims he is leader of the Silver Shirts in Chicago, about joining the Silver Legion. He informed me that inasmuch as I was a member of the German American Bund I could never be a member of the Silver Legion. Being quite certain that this was not true I wrote and asked you, and I have your reply stating that it was quite all right to become a Silver Shirt even though I was a member of the German American Bund." The letter requests TALPEY's help and assistance in organizing a Silver Shirt Post in Lake County, Illinois and mentions that the Aryan Book Store is the only place in Chicago, Illinois where Silver Shirt literature is sold openly.

Letter from Talpey on Pelley Publishers letterhead to WERNICKE dated August 15, 1939 acknowledging WERNICKE's letter of August 10, 1939 and the remittance enclosed therein.

Letter from FRANK PEASE on letterhead of American Defenders, Coral Gables, Florida dated September 10, 1938 to WERNICKE at 6250 Wayne Ave. concerning the sale of PEASE's pamphlets by WERNICKE. This letter is in reply to an inquiry of WERNICKE's and states "Whatever you do as a book seller, as a Bund member, and as an American avoid all those actions and attitudes which will put you down as a Nazi."

Copies of The News Bulletin, official organ of the Fascist Party in America with a Swastika in the title.

Letter from GEORGE DIETRICH, Knights of the White Camelia dated May 5, 1939 replying to WERNICKE's letter which inquired about affiliation with the Knights of the White Camelia. DIETRICH advises WERNICKE to "be on the lookout for FBI men as they are over the nation like locusts."

Two mimeographed letters dated January 19, 1940 and April 1939 respectively at Hamburg, Germany to "Friend of Fichte Association and signed "Th. Kessemeier, Director of Organization." Each letter advises that literature is being enclosed.

Bill to Aryan Book Store, 3855 North Western Ave., Chicago for \$34.38 from H. DIESEL dated August 1, 1940. It states that the bill is for Pelley literature.

Letter dated February 17, 1941 to WERNICKE from H. DIESEL, Aryan Book Store, Los Angeles, California in which WERNICKE is asked to pay a past due bill for Pelley literature. It is also written that JEFF COLE and WILLIAM MIT are having personal difficulties but that these difficulties must be mended as this behavior plays into the enemies hands.

Postcard addressed to Mrs. M. G. WERNICKE, 6250 Wayne Avenue, Chicago, Illinois USA bearing post office stamp "Berlin." The postcard is a picture of HITLER and ADOLPH LOOS in Nazi uniform. The card is signed with WERNICKE's signature.

Typewritten sheets setting forth the "program of the National Socialist German Workers' Party".

Typewritten sheets setting forth the "disciplinary regulations of the Fascisti Militia".

Typewritten pamphlet setting forth the  
"platform of the American Nationalist Confed-  
eration--a Fascist Party."

Swastika tie pin.

Leaflet--"Purpose and aims of the German  
American Bund."

Business card of the Aryan Book Store, 5355  
North Western Avenue, Chicago showing Swastika.

Receipt from E. P. KESSEMEIER to "Rev. Wm.  
Wernecke for \$10.00 dated August 4, 1942.

Letter from Th. Kessemeier, Director of Organi-  
zation, Hamburg, Germany dated November 3,  
1940 and addressed to "Dear friend."

Letter from E. P. KESSEMEIER to WERNECKE dated  
June 7, 1941 advising WERNECKE to write a letter  
offering to make a loan on the property at 1536  
North Bohawk Street.

Speech delivered at the Reichstag May 21, 1935  
by ADOLF HITLER.

"What the world rejected --Hitler's Peace Offers  
1933-1940."

German White Book.

ADOLF HITLER-- A Short Sketch of His Life.

Open letter from Th. Kessemeier, Director of  
organization, Hamburg, Germany dated March 1940.

Quantity of propaganda leaflets printed by  
Falken Press, Hamburg.

Two typewritten rough draft speeches.

Letter from OSCAR C. BAUS, Deutscher Nichte  
Bund dated May 24, 1940 addressed to WILLIAM  
WERNECKE.

Typewritten speech regarding the Silver Shirts.

Typewritten speech regarding Roosevelt-Dupont  
Ammunition Trust.

Application for Council of the Silver Shirt Legion  
of America containing WERNECKE's name

Letter postmarked Hamburg July 29, 1939 written  
by Th. Kessemeier, Director of Organization.

Redfield Ramp Gun Sight.

Celluloid Nazi flag--approximately one inch square.

Medal indicating life member of National Rifle  
Association.

Medal--gallery marksman.

Pistol sharp shooter medal.

One .45 calibre Colt Revolver #150263.

Two .25 calibre automatic pistol clips.

.32 calibre Colt pistol #264587 with holster.

Can testify that Mrs. M. C. WERNECKE, mother of  
WILLIAM WERNECKE voluntarily turned over to him in  
the presence of PENNEL V. ROBE, J. VERNON TUCKER  
and HUGH R. McPHAIL, Special Agents of the FBI,  
Chicago on September 5, 1942 at the WERNECKE farm  
in Huntley, Illinois the following:

.22 calibre Colt automatic Woodsman pistol #150177

One 4-10 shotgun--Iver Johnson Champion Model,  
Serial 19442-E.

Two boxes .22 calibre shells.

One 4-10 shell

Five .45 calibre shells

Two boxes--20 gauge shotgun shells

One box--16 gauge shot gun shells

One box--.41 calibre short rim fire cartridges

One-half box .32 calibre short rim fire cartridges.

13-12 guage shotgun shells

20 - carbine ball cartridges

Reloading calibre--45

Two clips of 30.06 calibre cartridges

32-45 guage government cartridges, V.M.C.

3--30.06 rifle cartridges

Two .45 calibre cartridges

One .22 calibre cartridge

Two cans - 8 oz. Dupont smokeless powder

HARVARD H. HEYSTEK

Special Agent

Federal Bureau of Investigation

Chicago, Illinois

Can testify that he obtained from the apartment of WILLIAM WERNICKE, 6250 North Wayne Avenue, Chicago on September 5, 1942 coincident with the arrest of WILLIAM WERNICKE at that address the following:

One .45 calibre Colt automatic U. S. Army model pistol #456572 with clip.

One leather pistol holster #423.

One leather A-45, .45 calibre automatic pistol holder.

S. RAYBURN BILL

Special Agent

Federal Bureau of Investigation

Chicago, Illinois

Can testify that he obtained from the apartment of WILLIAM WERNICKE at 6250 Wayne Ave., Chicago on September 5, 1942 coincident with the arrest of WILLIAM WERNICKE at that address the following:

935 rounds miscellaneous calibre rifle  
ammunition.

341 rounds miscellaneous calibre revolver  
ammunition.

135 rounds miscellaneous shotgun ammunition.

One ammunition belt for shotgun.

One ammunition belt for pistol.

One leather holster.

Facts in review in binder form issued by  
the German Library of Information, New York  
City from August 16, 1939 to April 6, 1941.

RALPH F. McCAY  
Special Agent  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Chicago, Illinois

Can testify that he obtained from the apartment of WILLIAM WERNECKE at 6250 N. Wayne Avenue, Chicago, on September 5, 1942, coincident with the arrest of WERNECKE at that address, the following:

The National Socialist Party Programme, Munich, February 24, 1920 published by the Terramare Press, Berlin, 1937. This contains the 25 point program of the National Socialist Party.

"The World Hoax" by ERNEST F. ELMHURST with introduction by WILLIAM DUDLEY PELLEY printed by Pelley Publishers, Asheville, North Carolina 1938. On page 2 of this book there appears the stamp of the Aryan Book Store, 3855 N. Western Avenue, Chicago.

"The Hidden Empire" by the Pelley Publishers.

"The Case for Germany" by A. P. LAURIE, published in Berlin 1939.

"The Jew Menace by ROY ENGLE. This contains a stamp of the Aryan Book Store.

"Martin Luther and the Jews" by Bishop Martin Sasse, Germany 1939.

Manual of Military Training by Col. James A. Moss of the United States Army.

Polish Acts of Atrocities against the German Minority in Poland, published by the German Library of Information 1940.

JOSEPH E. TIERNEY, JR.  
Special Agent  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Chicago, Illinois

Can testify that he obtained from WILLIAM WERNECKE'S person at the time of Wernecke's arrest on September 5, 1942, the following:

Two non-resident fishing licenses, State of Wisconsin 1940-41; 1942-43, bearing name of William B. Wernecke.

Illinois resident fishing license 1942 issued to WILLIAM WERNECKE.

One membership card Hiawatha Rifle and Pistol Club No. 103, expiring 1940 issued to WILLIAM WERNECKE.

One University of Chicago Rifle Club membership card expiring March 18, 1942, evidencing that W. WERNECKE is enrolled in the Institute of Military Studies.

Receipts signed by E. P. RICHTER:

<u>Date</u>	<u>Donor</u>	<u>Amount</u>
May 29, 1942	Rev. William Wernecke	\$15.50
June 26, 1942	Rev. Wm. Wernecke	5.00
July 4, 1942	Rev. Wm. Wernecke	10.00
July 6, 1942	Rev. William Wernecke	2.50
July 6, 1942	Rev. Wm. Wernecke	2.65
July 8, 1942	Rev. Wm. Wernecke	16.00 (this was for rent of the diocese office)
July 22, 1942	Rev. Wm. Wernecke	1.50
July 24, 1942	Rev. Wm. Wernecke	2.00



Can testify that he obtained from the apartment of WILLIAM WERNECKE, 6250 N. Wayne Avenue, Chicago, on September 5, 1942, coincident with the arrest of WERNECKE at that address, the following:

Three letters from the War Department to Wernecke concerning the sale of an old Army rifle to Wernecke dated February 25, 1933, March 15, 1933, and March 20, 1933.

Photograph of WILLIAM WERNECKE posed with rifle and carcass of game animal.

RAYMOND M. GALT, M.D.  
224 S. Michigan Avenue  
Chicago, Illinois

Can testify that on September 5, 1942, WILLIAM WERNECKE refused to submit to a physical examination on the ground that it was contrary to his religious beliefs, and furnished witness a voluntary signed statement to that effect.

GARLAND F. PFEIFFER, M.D.  
2349 W. Devon Avenue  
Chicago, Illinois

Can testify that he has known WILLIAM WERNECKE about six years beginning about January 31, 1936, and that he gave Wernecke medical treatment on the following dates:

January 31, 1936  
February 1, 1936  
February 2, 1936  
February 3, 1936  
March 11, 1937  
May 21, 1938  
October 22, 1940  
November 5, 1940  
November 11, 1940  
November 18, 1940  
November 25, 1940

December 2, 1940  
December 9, 1940  
December 16, 1940  
December 23, 1940  
December 30, 1940  
January 13, 1941  
January 20, 1941  
May 13, 1941  
May 11, 1942

Can testify that he treated WERNECKE for hardening of the ear drums, and that Wernecke's hearing is impaired, causing Wernecke to suffer periods of partial deafness.

Can testify that on May 10, 1941, at the express request of WERNECKE, he, witness, signed a statement describing the physical condition of WERNECKE, which was to go to the Draft Board.

Can testify that WERNECKE told him on several occasions that he, WERNECKE was connected with the German American Bund, and that he was very active therein.

Can testify that on several occasions WERNECKE attempted to leave German American Bund literature in witness' outer office for the patients to read.

JOSEPH E. TIERNEY, JR.  
Special Agent  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Chicago, Illinois

Can testify that DR. GARLAND F. PFEIFFER furnished the foregoing information voluntarily in a signed statement dated July 24, 1942, at Chicago, Illinois.

GAETANO CORRAO, M. D.  
2045 N. Seminary  
Chicago, Illinois

Can testify that WERNECKE came to him when he, Wernecke, was suffering from shortness of breath after exercise. At that time witness gave WERNECKE a general routine physical examination and prescribed for him a very small dose of digitalis. The witness' diagnosis at that time was that WERNECKE was suffering from myocarditis.

Can testify that WERNECKE came to witness' office about six months later, and requested witness to furnish him with a written statement of his condition to be used in answering WERNECKE'S Selective Service questionnaire when it arrived. Witness suggested that an electro-cardiogram would be better than a statement.

Can testify that a cardiogram was taken for WERNECKE at the Augustana Hospital laboratories, 419 W. Dickens, Chicago, and that a copy of the cardiogram was sent to witness. WERNECKE took this copy for his own use.

DENNIS F. McMAHON  
Special Agent  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Chicago, Illinois

Can testify that DR. GAETANO CORRAO furnished the foregoing information voluntarily in a signed statement dated August 3, 1942, at Chicago, Illinois.

J. BAILEY PARKER, M.D.  
4753 N. Broadway  
Chicago, Illinois

Can testify that he examined WILLIAM WERNECKE'S cardiogram record, which was taken of the action of Wernecke's heart at the request of DR. CORRAO, and that the record indicated that there was myocardial damage.

Can testify that he, witness suggested that there be another cardiogram taken in order to verify the findings.

CRIMINAL RECORD

Police Department, Chicago, Illinois

<u>Date</u>	<u>Charge</u>	<u>Disposition</u>
November 2, 1933	Assault with deadly weapon; shooting in city limits; concealing deadly weapon	Fined \$25 and costs for shooting in city limits; dismissed on other 2 counts
August 18, 1936	Running a stop light	Fined \$2 and costs
February 23, 1938	Disorderly conduct	Discharged
November 11, 1939	Disorderly conduct	Fined \$100; reversed on appeal
February 28, 1941	Making U turn	Fined \$2

Sheriff's Office, Waukegan, Illinois

February 10, 1937	Resisting officer, and threatening to shoot officer	Discharged on payment of costs
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RECORDED DAF:IS  
61-548-100X

October 13, 1942

15347

EX -

SAC, Chicago

RE: WILLIAM BERNARD WERNECKE  
SELECTIVE SERVICE

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to your letter dated October 5, 1942, enclosing a book entitled "Deutsche Arbeit", which was taken from the possession of the subject.

In accordance with your request, this book is being returned to you herewith.

Yours truly,

John Edgar Hoover  
Director

Enclosure

Tamm

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COPIES DESTROYED  
B95 MAY 26 1961

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAILED 10

OCT 14 1942 P.M.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

ED-1170 300

Cl In

Federal Bureau of Investigation  
United States Department of Justice

POST OFFICE BOX 812  
CHICAGO ILLINOIS

October 5, 1942

15348

Director  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Washington, D. C.

RE: WILLIAM BERNARD WERNECKE  
SELECTIVE SERVICE

ATTENTION: D. L. TRAYNOR

Dear Sir:

In accordance with request contained in Bureau letter dated September 11, 1942, in captioned matter, there is being transmitted herewith a book entitled "Deutsche Arbeit." This book was found among other material possessed by the subject in instant case.

It is requested that this book be returned to the Chicago Field Division upon completion of its examination by the Bureau.

Very truly yours,

*A. H. Johnson*  
A. H. JOHNSON  
Special Agent in Charge

Enclosure  
LHF:JR  
25-5976



EX - 40

*10/13/42*  
**RECORDED**  
*Def*

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12	OCT. 16 1942

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*10/16/42*